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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Boundaries Worry the World

Japan Leaps China's Frontiers

Ethiopia Feels Italy's Advance

Austria's Fronts Stir Europe

U. S. Fights Smugglers Back

But Borders Hold for Friends

THE world is heavily bothered about its borders. Many nations are losing sleep and increasing their arms because other nations seem ready to disregard the permanence or the purposes of frontiers. Japan at high speed forces China to yield it dominion in Hopei Province, starts after Chahar Province with similar tactics, and announces that five provinces of north China should form an independent state friendly to Japan and Manchoukuo. It is repetition of the maneuver that made Manchoukuo out of Manchuria, and then refused the League's demand to withdraw. China's borders will doubtless be stiffened, but with Japan inside. The Open Door is expected to bang shut in China as already it has clumsily banged in Manchoukuo.

¶ Japan's example sets to shivering all those countries whose borders are newer than the World War. Also it brings up once more the Tanaka Memorandum. In this famous document, alleged by Chinese officials to have been written by Japanese Premier Giichi Tanaka to his Emperor in 1927, Japan's course was outlined as being the taking of Manchuria, then Mongolia, and with these as a base, to penetrate and dominate China. The alleged plan foresaw Japanese conquest of India, Asia Minor, Central Asia and even of Europe. Tokyo brands the Tanaka Memorandum as a rank forgery. But Japan follows it like a map in crossing others' borders.

¶ Ethiopia sees the growing Italian armies on two of its borders, sends another protest to Rome, hastens defensive preparations. Premier Mussolini holds the League at dignified distance, flirts along with the conciliation commission, warns the Italian people that severe sacrifices may await. Italy, with territorial expansion and trade in mind, can crash Emperor Haile Selassie's borders. Infiltration under heavy trade concessions may prove the wiser way. Can the sanctity of Ethiopia's borders hold after the African rainy season ends?

¶ If Italy is drawn away to Ethiopia, will Germany find a way to wipe out the border that separates it from Austria? And if Austria augments the National Socialist strength, will the Reich strive grimly to bring back within its frontiers territory the Versailles Treaty allotted to its neighbor states? Lithuania shivers at the thought. The Little Entente says Austria must become no part of Germany. Borders, borders, borders. They are the real background of most of the arming and pact making in Europe today.

¶ The United States, in its "splendid isolation," might be assumed to be free of frontier worries, but it is not. The immigration service of the Department of Labor asks for $4,675,440 of federal work-relief funds to uncover aliens illegally in the country and to prevent smuggling of aliens across the borders. With quota limits tightly drawn, aliens are being smuggled in in droves. Patrols are to be doubled. Also: the Federal Government feels it is losing from $30,000,000 to $100,000,000 a year in revenue on liquor being smuggled in. Without a ripple of debate the House votes to extend the custom limits 62 miles out to sea.

¶ Shame-facedly almost, Congress makes this newest move to halt the inflow of liquor from rum ships. There was so much talk of how this illicit trade would stop when prohibition stopped; there is so much evidence that the smuggler only waxes more prosperous. Government officials are all but astounded that this outlawry flourishes in spite of their efforts. Liquor has little conscience. But maybe the thing goes deeper than that. The levying, and acceptance by the "respectable" part of the trade, of a tax on liquor is acknowledgment that big profits are being made on human weakness. So perhaps the Government never can expect to thrive in splitting the takings on shame.

¶ Perhaps nations are finding that their borders fail them because they are looking to those lightly traced boundaries for impossible things. Borders invite, rather than repel, violation when only hatred is flowing across them. Frontiers are just now showing how utterly they disappoint when used as trade sieves to let benefits flow in and no benefits flow out. A period of extreme nationalism like the present makes borders look like the essence of futility. Borders are no longer lines inside of which an enlightened nation can actually live a successful life. The world is being driven toward universality, whether the world likes it or not. There remains but one realizable condition under which borders will stand up without question—That will be when nations use them as thresholds upon which to meet one another as good neighbors and friends.

Senate Votes NRA Extension As Long's Filibuster Fails; Antitrust Amendment Wins

Provides Retention of Clauses Preventing Trade Monopoly in Voluntary Agreements—Senators Irritated by Tactics of the Kingfish

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13—A spectacular all-night filibuster by Huey P. Long (D) of Louisiana was broken in the early hours of the morning, and Administration leaders obtained passage of the National Recovery Act continuing resolution and a complete victory over opponents.

When the final roll call was taken at 6:14 a. m., the long-debated resolution was passed, 41 to 13.

Besides passing the resolution itself, which is necessary to keep alive the phases of NRA not eliminated by the Supreme Court in the Schechter case, the Administration defeated the Gore amendment, which the Senate had previously approved. This amendment required that every worker on NRA receiving a salary of $4000 or more should be appointed with "the advice and consent of the Senate," offering a rich field for Senatorial patronage.

Borah Amendment

An amendment proposed by Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, containing specific mention of antitrust laws in connection with any voluntary agreements entered into by industry was adopted without a record vote. The NRA measure itself was passed without a record vote, but on a subsequent roll call forced by Republicans only 13 senatos were found to vote against it.

House leaders objected to the Borah amendment, and carried their objection to Mr. Roosevelt at the White House this morning, where, however, the President persuaded them to accept it, as well as to push the rest of his "must" legislation.

In particular, Mr. Roosevelt asked speed on the Wagner-Connery labor disputes bill and the Guffey coal bill.

As the House originally passed the NRA extension legislation the President was given unfettered authority to waive the antitrust laws so as to permit industry to set up voluntary agreements to perpetuate the old codes on an informal basis.

The Borah amendment, however, limits authority to waive the antitrust laws to a few questions, included in which would be voluntary agreements as to collective bargaining, and to ban unfair trade practices, as prescribed by the Federal Trade Commission. Dominating the Administration's decision was the fact that unless agreement is immediately reached the remnants of NRA will automatically expire in 48 hours.

Followed No Set Pattern

With this emergency business out of the way the Senate adjourned until Friday, to sleep, after one of the most turbulent meetings in its history. Mr. Long began speaking at 12:17 Wednesday, June 12, and finally yielded the floor to Senator

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China Rejects Sharp Demands Made by Japan

Nanking's Elder Statesmen Ask Tokyo to Follow Diplomatic Channels

Ho Quits Peiping

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NANKING, June 13—China's Elder Statesmen today instructed Ho Ying-chin, War Minister, to notify Japan in writing that China will accept some of the conditions imposed by Japan for settlement of North China problems, but considers others unacceptable.

The statesmen, comprising the Kuomintang (Government party) Central Political Council, who yesterday threw the Sino-Japanese crisis into a flurry of uncertainty when they let it be understood that they refused to accept the latest demands of the Japanese, this afternoon partially clarified their activities.

Partial Acceptance

In today's resumed session of the extraordinary meeting, the political councilors passed a resolution instructing the War Minister to notify Japan that China will be able to accept "certain broad conditions Japan desires for settlement of the North China impasse, but the more detailed demands the councilors considered yesterday are not acceptable, and these latter, if the Japanese Army desires their further consideration, should be presented through the usual diplomatic channels directly to Nanking, whereupon Nanking will give consideration through diplomatic channels with Akira Ariyoshi, new Japanese Ambassador to China."

Just what specific points the Chinese councilors included in their "certain broad conditions," which they accepted, remains uncertain.

It was believed, however, that they are essentially as follows:

1. China agrees to the withdrawal of all National Government troops north of the Yellow River.
2. China agrees to the abolition of all Kuomintang organizations in Hopei province.
3. China agrees to the abolition of the Peiping branch of the military council.
4. China agrees to the abolition of the Peiping branch of the political council.

Chinese here point out that matters like the removal of Yu Hsueh-Chung from the governorship of Hopei and the removal of the Mayor of Tientsin, the "National Government considers details not considered as constituting separate demands."

Demands Await Settlement

The situation as far as the National Government is concerned therefore now appears to be that yesterday's seven Japanese demands await settlement through "diplomatic channels" if the Chinese desires prevail. What attitude the Japanese army holds in connection with Nanking's viewpoint on these matters, remains unannounced.

Ambassador Ariyoshi arrived from Shanghai and made an immediate "courtesy call" on the Foreign Minister and Premier, Wang Ching-wei. Just what they talked about was not announced.

It is known, however, that Premier

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Hopei, Conundrum of the Far East

Wide World, By a Staff Artist

Swift Shifts of Scene in North China

The Christian Science Monitor

Wang Ching-wei	Akira Ariyoshi	Map of North China	Gen. Chiang Kai-shek
Head of the Government at Nanking	Japan's Ambassador to Nanking Government	Showing Terrain Around Tsinking, Where Crisis Looms	Generalissimo of China's Host of Fighting Men

Railroad Held Price of Peace With Ethiopia

Haile Selassie Refuses to Bend to Italy's Wish Dating to 1906

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 13—The report that a proposal is being sympathetically considered by which Ethiopia would satisfy Italian claims by a granting concession for a railway linking, Massawah, in Eritrea, with Mogadiscio, in Somalia, while unconfirmed, is believed here to be substantially correct.

Ever since the 1906 treaty between Great Britain, France and Italy, the latter has been trying to obtain the right to build this railway. Under the Italo-British agreement of 1925, Britain promised to use its good offices with a view to persuading the Ethiopian Government to accept the Italian plan. So far, however, Emperor Haile Selassie has resolutely refused.

Would That End It?

Now it is proposed in return for Italy's accepting arbitration on the Ualual incident and the frontier dispute, Ethiopia should let Italy build that railway. The quarrel would then be declared at an end.

The railway would take many years to build and under the 1906 plan it would pass along the outskirts of the country instead of penetrating into the interior, like the Djibouti-Addis Abeba line.

The pertinent question asked, however, is whether the concessionaires would be content with running the railway or would demand a zone on either side, thus in effect getting a considerable slice of Ethiopian territory.

Mussolini Is Told

Meanwhile it is understood Ambassador Dino Grandi recently went back to Rome where he explained to Il Duce how strong the British determination to avert war really is—a fact which appears had not been told to Premier Mussolini before.

Another development is contained in the communiqué issued by the Ethiopian Legation here yesterday, namely, that autonomous chiefs of the Ogaden district "spontaneously laid at the Emperor's feet their arms and their ceremonial uniforms and sums of money presented them by Italian agents with the object of corrupting them and separating them from the Empire."

State Compacts On NRA Obtain Governors' Favor

Caution Voiced on Loss of Rights of States to Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BILOXI, Miss., June 13—Caution in proceeding with a new constitutional amendment, further centralizing power in the Federal Government and subtracting from states' rights, was counseled here at the start of the twenty-seventh annual conference of the governors of the states by Gov. George C. Perry of Virginia.

In responding to the address of welcome by Sennett Conner, Governor of Mississippi, Governor Perry voiced southern concern over the states' rights issue which has come to the fore since the NRA decision and President Roosevelt's consideration of a new amendment to grant the Federal Government the powers denied.

Salvage Work Approved

"The passing of the National Recovery Act, by virtue of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court," Governor Perry told the assembled Governors, "brings to this conference new questions of great significance and momentous import."

"A brief, though stormy and heroic existence, has brought some good. It

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Social Credit Impracticable In Alberta, Douglas Asserts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—Hopes for establishment of the social credit plan in Alberta have dwindled with the adverse report of Maj. C. H. Douglas, reconstruction adviser to the provincial government, who has left for England. In his report to the United Farmers' Association Government, Major Douglas contended that there are formidable constitutional barriers to the introduction of the scheme in Alberta that cannot be overcome while the Province remains in confederation.

The report is received with disappointment by the provincial regime. The general reaction to the report as printed in the newspapers is one of mixed condemnation, and misgivings. There is some approval heard from social credit quarters. The disappointment of the Government is evidenced by its silence. Premier R. G. Reid refused to comment on the Major's decision.

Consider Joke

In opposing political quarters it is hailed as a joke by some politicians. Critics, however, unite in their opinion that it is "absurd," "wasteful," "fantastic," and "unfeasible."

D. M. Duggan, Conservative leader, said that after reading the report of Major Douglas, he was of the opinion that no useful purpose would be served by bringing Major Douglas back to the province again.

W. R. Howson, Liberal leader, stated that the report had "positively no value."

The report stated in part:

"There is room for considerable action on the part of the province without placing the province in danger of the invocation of the legal sanctions against it. We must proceed from the obvious importance of finance. If credit instruments can be issued under the sanction of the constituted legal authority, in this case the province, no difficulty arises in obtaining their universal acceptance within the range of the jurisdiction of the governing body.

"Where a considerable portion of the commodities required have to be imported from outside the credit area, where the government has jurisdiction, it is essential that a considerable amount of foreign currency or credit should be accumulated. The difficulty is not insuperable in regard to Alberta. The whole world is money conscious with revolt against financial mismanagement.

World Money Conscious

"We must choose between surrender to (financial) interests, whose legal position is doubtful and whose power, while admittedly great, is neither impregnable nor free from serious attack, and measures designed to free the province from outside financial control. Surrender to the interests must involve failure to solve the unemployment problem, inability to develop the natural resources of the province and political and social disintegration.

"Adoption of the second alternative might mean temporary difficulties in regard to importation of articles produced outside the province, political conflict with the Dominion Government and a good deal of misrepresentation. Social credit would minimize the unemployment problem, increase the general standard of living, and enable development of the natural resources on a scale otherwise unattainable.

"Systematic provision of news circulation, by press and radio, under the unchallengeable control of the Provincial Government is necessary. Some credit institution, under the dominion bank act or otherwise, to give access to the creation of effective demand through the credit system must be provided on principles already well recognized and established. Foreign exchange must be accumulated by the province."

Germany Deprives 38 Of Nationality Right

Special to the Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 12—A further list of 38 persons deprived of German nationality and property confiscated by the state because of conduct damaging to national interest and offending loyalty to the Reich and the German people was published yesterday. It includes Dr. Rodolph Hilferding, former Socialist Finance Minister; Berthold Brecht, dramatist; Victor Schiff, former foreign editor of the Socialist paper Vorwaerts. All are now living abroad.

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Hull Advises Two-Way Flow Of World Trade

'Economic Disarmament' Proposed to Port Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13 — Mayors and trade heads of the 34 port cities of continental United States are pledged to a joint program for foreign trade recovery, the keynote for which Secretary of State Cordell Hull sounded here last night, as a definite turning away from the "doctrine of self-sufficiency and economic nationalism."

The ranking official of the Roosevelt Cabinet, in a call for "both military and economic disarmament," gave his endorsement to the purposes of the conference of seacoast cities on international trade, at the dinner closing a three-day meeting.

"Isolationism has been tried and found wanting," the Secretary of State said. "It has destroyed $22,000,000,000 of international trade. It leaves every nation struggling as best it can to save for itself whatever it can from the general wreckage.

Explosive

"The resulting international situation which confronts the world today gives cause for grave concern to every thinking person. We cannot afford, after years of experience, to discount its powerful effect upon peace, economic security and stable governments everywhere. The issues involved are enormously greater than the petty interests of this or that industry in tariff protection.

"The explosives packed in the current nationalistic tendencies may result, as they have resulted, in the further disorganization of social and economic fabrics.

"Facing these threatened dangers, however, I have faith in the great traditions and strength of our American civilization, and I also have faith that statesmanship will, before it is too late, respond to the world crisis and find a workable solution."

Arms Extravagance

Finding the signs at hand of the resurgence in confidence and in business which he defined as the

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Chaco Troops Cheer Peace as It Awaits Nations' Approval

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., June 13 (AP)—War-weary soldiers in the Chaco's bloody wastes were jubilant today as word spread along the Bolivian and Paraguayan fronts that hostilities will halt at noon tomorrow.

While the signing of the protocol, worked out by neutral nations in the eighteenth attempt to settle the dispute, was hailed generally as halting the war, there are further points to be adjusted.

The general protocol and an extra protocol disclosed that the responsibility for definite cessation of fighting depends on the Congresses of the belligerent nations.

The first step will be the suspension of firing by order of a neutral military commission. Within 10 days, if the Bolivian and Paraguayan Congresses ratify the general protocol, the suspension of hostilities automatically will be converted into a 12-day truce.

If one Congress or the other fails to concur, however, the suspension of firing will end after the initial 10 days.

The Bolivian Government will issue a call today for an extraordinary session of Congress June 18 to consider the protocol.

Charged with overseeing the suspension of hostilities, military experts, including a United States Army officer, left by airplane today for the front.

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Thursday, June 13

Far East—Will Japan Resort to Force?

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

China's Elder Statesmen today informed Japan in writing that China would accept only a part of the Japanese North China demands, reports the Associated Press. At once, all attention centered on whether the Japanese military would resort to force to compel acceptance of their entire terms.

Scattered first reports mentioned Japanese troop movements in several quarters. . . . It was stated that an unknown quantity of troops had passed through the Great Wall from the East.

At Washington, it was alleged by the Foreign Policy Association that Japan had made drastic demands upon China secretly, at the time of the Tangku truce in 1933—demands which would subject all China to advanced Japanese domination. No official confirmation could be secured.

More detailed information on North China: Page 1.

Clipper—Giant Plane Crossing Pacific

ALAMEDA, Calif. (AP)—On a flight which will take her halfway across the Pacific, the Pan American Clipper reached Honolulu today without having encountered anything more exciting than a 36-mile-an-hour cross wind. Her crew of six had hoped for a hodge podge of weather including everything ocean fliers try to avoid—rain, fog, head winds—so they could better test their equipment which will be used this summer in establishing a transpacific air line.

The American Clipper will jump from Hawaii to Midway Island and then return, a round trip of about 8000 miles. Presumably the remaining hops will be delayed for more effective rough weather.

Governors—Enlarged Federal Powers Opposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BILOXI, Miss.—The answer of the states to the Supreme Court NRA decision overshadowed all else, as the annual Governors' Conference opened today. Early arrivals voiced strong but informal preference for interstate compacts, whereby the states would repair the NRA breaches. They deprecated a constitutional amendment for enlarged federal powers. These spokesmen included the Governors of Mississippi, Indiana and South Carolina, all conference officials or discussion leaders.

The textile industry plans were used by this group as illustration. First voluntary compacts and then state laws to back them up were asked by Governor Johnston of South Carolina. A constitutional amendment would take too long, he said.

By tradition, the conference takes no action, passes no resolutions. Its purpose is mutual information. About half the governors were expected.

The states' rights group interviewed by a Monitor correspondent: Page 1.

Filibuster—Long Fails to Stop NRA Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—House Democratic leaders this morning discussed with newly-returned President Roosevelt the general tie-up of Administration "must" legislation, and particularly the situation left by the Senate on the NRA continuation bill. This was passed, 41 to 13, at 6:14 a. m. today in the Senate after a spectacular 18-hour filibuster engineered by Huey P. Long had been crushed—but at the price of agreeing to an amendment from Senator Borah restoring the antitrust laws to their full rigor.

As the House originally passed the measure, the President was given authority to waive antitrust laws to permit voluntary trade agreements by industries, thus permitting perpetuation of the "codes" on a new basis.

House leaders agreed to accept the Borah amendment which blocks this.

New York—A model voluntary trade agreement to supplant NRA codes will be drafted by representatives of 250 trade associations, it was today announced by the American Arbitration Association, which sponsored the move.

Passage of amended NRA bill despite filibuster: Page 1.

Hoover—Amazed by Long's Long Talk

CHICAGO (AP)—Senator Huey P. Long's Senate filibuster was the only piece of political news which brought comment from former President Hoover as he stepped off his train here en route to his California home.

When informed the Louisiana Senator had passed the 15-hour mark in his talking marathon, Mr. Hoover said: "That's a long job." Mr. Hoover plans to leave tonight for the west coast.

Seaports—Hull Opposes Trade Isolation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The first permanent organization of 34 American seaports today opened a militant campaign against American trade isolation, spurred by a vigorous internationalist speech from Secretary Hull, last night.

The resurgence of business confidence needed for recovery, Secretary Hull told the final conference session, is at hand. But he deplored "ominous tendencies, such as reckless and competitive rearming. If rearmament remains unchecked," he said, "we shall witness national bankruptcies, hopelessly unbalanced budgets and consequent inevitable inflation—together with the utter destruction of such national stability as has been achieved to date."

Thus did the Secretary link the arms race to the continued world trade depression. "The world cannot extricate itself from this relentless circle, if it does not stop its extravagant military expenditures. International sanity requires both military and economic disarmament. . . . Isolationism has been tried and found wanting."

Points from the Hull speech; Mayor LaGuardia sums up conference achievements: Page 1.

Flags—Stars and Stripes Adopted 158 Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The annual observance of Flag Week reaches its climax tomorrow, the 158th anniversary of the adoption of the Stars

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Boston's Big Welfare Farm Work Started

Grounds of Old Veterans' Hospital at West Roxbury Scene of Activity

Boston Today—*also sees* legislators consider banding with other states to keep government decentralized — Goodwin chide Chelsea judge for acquitting driver charged with intoxication — Monkeys AWOL from ship raise havoc at Army Base pier—Schoolteachers prepare to pledge allegiance as oath bill's enactment is virtually assured.

Welfare—Boston Farm Colony Work Under Way

Boston welfare leaders today unfolded a plan to take men now on relief off the streets, out of welfare lines and shelters, and put them on a Farm Colony where they would be for the most part self-sufficient.

The land planned for the Boston Welfare Farm Colony is the 25 acres in West Roxbury formerly used for the Veterans' Hospital. For months, Welfare Director John C. L. Dowling has studied this plan.

Five weeks ago under the directorship of Col. Herbert F. Hartwell 100 men from relief were sent out to the vacant Veterans' Hospital grounds to see what could be done.

The city, while it quietly approved the idea, appropriated no money. The men were paid by the ERA. In those five weeks the old hospital grounds have been turned over in "farm fashion." Buildings have been cleaned up, crops planted, and men rebuilt.

When the city appropriates the $22,000 necessary to carry out this project it will compare favorably with the only other similar welfare colony—Greycourt, where 800 men from New York rolls are working today.

[For details and pictures of this new hope for relief-rolls men, see Page 4.]

Legislators—Planning To Work With Other States

Chests of Massachusetts legislators were slightly more expanded today that usual. A new air of importance reigned in the State House from the sacred cod that hangs in the House to the gold seal decorating the little white walled Senate room. Reason: Legislators had been given a new conception of their importance.

Legislators were told yesterday that because of growing economic complexities there is need for close co-operation between states. Therefore, each legislator, if states co-operated, would have jurisdiction over matters of national importance.

Henry W. Toll, executive director of the American Legislators Association was the instigator of this idea.

Today the joint rules committee debated submission of a bill providing for a new Massachusetts commission to act with similar bodies in other states in formulating interstate agreements and policies. Many legislators hoped it might pass. It would give their jobs, many thought, more prestige.

[Need for interstate co-operation, how it can be effected, what it will do, is explained in an interview with Mr. Toll. Page 2.]

Goodwin—He Doesn't Hesitate to Chide Judge

No mincer of words is Massachusetts "stormy petrel," Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles. Also, he is decidedly adverse to intoxicated drivers, and doesn't hesitate to chide judges who excuse malefactors.

So trenchant and pungent have some of his comments to judges been that last week the Legislature considered a bill (aimed at Mr. Goodwin) providing fines for those criticizing the courts. The measure was lost after heated debate.

Today Mr. Goodwin proved he was not cowed by the bill. He launched a sharp attack on the Chelsea District Court. Reason for his displeasure was recent acquittal of Daniel J. Mullane on drunken driving charges.

"Officers," Mr. Goodwin told reporters today, "testified that Mr. Mullane was drunk, had run into three cars. Doctors said he was dizzy and that hitting one car made him dizzier, caused him to crash two others."

Mr. Goodwin didn't subscribe to the "dizzy" theory. He suspended Mr. Mullane's driving license. "Apparently any kind of alibi goes in Chelsea," he commented.

Monkeys—They're in The Army Now

From Calcutta, Concanda, Colombo and Port Said steamed the Bank Line ship Speybank into Boston Harbor last May 4. Within a few days it puffed out again. Today harassed Army Base officials and longshoremen wished they had never seen it. Reason: monkeys.

When the Speybank tied up, some 290 lithesome, capricious little monkeys were unloaded on the dock while the ship was cleaned. When

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Boston Day—Hartwell, Toll, Goodwin, Monkeys—

(Continued from Page 1)

the Speybank sailed, there were only 284 monkeys aboard. Six had disappeared.

They had escaped but not vanished. Far from it. They haunt the upper reaches of vast Army Base storerooms, flit over girders, beams and hawsers. They lurk in odd crannies, dark corners.

If they only flitted and lurked it wouldn't be so bad, say longshoremen, but they don't. They jabber, taunt, throw odd bits of merchandise down on tolling workers, show up in unexpected and startling ways. Six monkeys have given the Army Base more concern than a whole fleet of heavy laden vessels.

They have tried main force against the monkeys, now they plan an adroit flank attack. All day today a patient longshoreman sat in the middle of a big storage shed with a rope. One end was tied to a post, the other had a noose. Continually he stuck his hand in the loop, pulled the rope tight. Six pairs of bright eyes peered down from rafters with burning curiosity. Tonight, reasoned the longshoreman, they will come down from the heights, find the rope, put their arms in, draw it tight—and not know how to loosen it. Result: (They hope) six captured monkeys.

Oath—Teachers Get Ready to Take It

Massachusetts school teachers today hurried home from classrooms, dug out old textbooks, and started memorizing lines. Reason: They were learning "I pledge allegiance to my flag. . . ."

Yesterday the Massachusetts House of Representatives passed the Teachers' Oath bill by a roll call of 130 to 94. This virtually assures the enactment of the bill, State House observers said today. Governor Curley has indicated he will sign when it is sent to him for approval.

Characterized as "silly" by teachers and sixteen noted college heads, the bill requires all school teachers to now swear allegiance to the American flag and to the National Constitution.

Biennials—Buttonholing Goes on At State House

The Legislature didn't meet today, but most members were on hand for one committee meeting or another. Hearing rooms were at a premium, and lobbies were thronged with Representatives, Senators and those with causes.

But hearings weren't the only activities of interest. Buttonholing continued without abatement, and the biennial sessions bill was cause of it.

Yesterday both Houses were thrown into an uproar when opponents of the bill pulled what sponsors considered a legislative dodge in adjourning the joint convention without a vote on a move to reconsider the biennial sessions bill, previously passed by a two-vote margin. Today both sides scurried around the State House, importuned switches in votes.

Two definite moves developed in the controversy today:

1. President of the Senate James G. Moran announced he will file an order for another joint convention (the third) next Tuesday.

2. Governor Curley asked Attorney General Paul A. Dever to look into the constitutionality of the biennial proposal.

Perkins—School for Blind Has Graduation

An outstanding event of the 1935 graduation season took place today when 14 lower school pupils and six high school students graduated from Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind.

Dr. Phillips E. Osgood, rector of Emmanuel Church, Boston, delivered the graduation address. The exercises today marked the 104th anniversary of the opening of Perkins Institute.

Most of the students who had gone through the kindergarten up through the grammar school and the four years of high school probably will continue on in education, it was stated at the school following the graduation ceremonies.

"It takes our students no longer to go through school than any student in the regular high schools," said a school official. "Furthermore, our students go on to college and some have graduated with honors, which shows that lack of physical faculties really has nothing to do with getting an education."

Thus, little heard of, this school of 275 pupils today went into its 105th year of great accomplishment.

Shattuck—He Hits Back at the Mayor

Boston's City Council had a fiery meeting today.

Spark was Henry L. Shattuck. Recently termed as an obstructionist by Mayor Mansfield, Mr. Shattuck blasted back at the Mayor. "I've been misrepresented," Mr. Shattuck boomed, at the council's meeting to decide the allocation of $6,000,000. "It's the Mayor that's out of step. How can I keep in step with him if he's out. The city's welfare list is way down, we don't need such large allotments, borrowing," the councilor said. "Now's the time to lay up reserves for future expenditures."

Relief—There's $160,000,000 Coming to State

Announcement that Massachusetts would receive $160,000,000 from Washington in federal relief allotments today had cities, towns, and even the Governor (who asked for $600,000,000) wondering whether or not the money would come in one lump sum or be scattered.

"Scattered," answered the new Works Progress Administrator, Arthur G. Rotch. "As I understand it, we are using some of it now and will continue to do so."

As ERA administrator, Mr. Rotch yesterday asked Washington for Massachusetts' largest monthly ERA allotment—$8,000,000. Today he said chances for its allotment appeared better than at any other time when he had asked for an increase.

He goes to Washington over the week-end to meet with the ERA and WP relief administrators from 47 other states. There Harry I. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, will outline the new WPA program which is to go into effect as close to July 1 as possible. The President has indicated that he wishes the WPA funds expanded to put 3,500,000 men to work before winter and not later than July 1, 1936.

Massachusetts' slice of the Works Relief allotment, as announced today, will go largely for ERA work. ERA will take $110,000,000. The rest will be used for grade crossings, the CCC, South Boston Housing project, and a similar project in East Cambridge.

El—Bill on Excess Power For Boston Filed

Members of the joint Ways and Means Committee today prepared for a rush of business. They had under consideration a bill which might reduce light rates. They filled all available space in drab room 435, sat back confidently expecting a throng. Nobody came.

The measure was introduced by Rep. Timothy J. Murphy, provided that excess power of the Boston Elevated be sold to City of Boston. Object: provide the city with power at rates lower than now given by Edison Company.

Only one person appeared to argue either for or against the proposal. He was H. Ware Barnum, counsel for the El. Asked if the firm was ready to spend $5,000,000 installing equipment needed to furnish the power, he said it was not.

Undaunted by today's lack of interest the committee will hold another hearing on the matter early next week.

Potatoes—Dime a Barrel The Offer of Dealers

Northern Maine potato growers today saw their market hit bottom as dealers offered 10 cents a barrel for the remaining 2,000,000 bushels.

But farmers were too busy to lament. They were weaning along next year's crop.

Last winter farmers sold with caution, hoping prices would advance to at least "break-even" prices. Those prices never came. The growers lost 50 cents on every barrel sold.

Many of the producers are letting dealers have the tubers at the "dime-a-barrel" price. Others are hauling potatoes to the starch factory, which pays 15 cents a barrel. Still others dump them into boiling vats and feed them to the pigs.

Hingham—One of Its Old Houses Ready to Open

Visitors to Hingham's pageant, June 27, 28, 29, will have a treat in store. The "Old Ordinary," one of the town's many interesting historical houses, will be open to the public beginning June 17.

The entire interior of the house has been redecorated with perfect reproductions of old patterns. A fireproof room has been added in the rear for protection of valuable articles and documents.

Librarians—They Visit The Publishing House

The members of the Special Libraries Association, in Boston, this week in annual convention, took time off this afternoon for a visit to The Christian Science Publishing Society. This was followed by a reception given to them in the Monitor's paneled library.

Through the marble halls; into the unique and brilliant "mapparium" where they saw the world at a glance; up to the hard-floored binderies; down into the roaring press rooms; and finally into the cool and quiet library where refreshments awaited them, trooped these librarians.

Tomorrow they leave for home after a four-day stay. Last night at their annual banquet Dr. Anton de Haas, tempestuous speaker on international affairs from Harvard Business School told them "France will eventually be forced from the gold standard . . . the Supreme Court decision indicates hope for the constitution . . . Britain is walking with Germany today to cool down Europe's 'hot-spot.'"

The only disappointment in the whole trip was voiced last night when Governor Curley, scheduled to welcome the Association of Librarians to Boston, failed to appear at the dinner.

Wadsworth—He'll Be Busy on European Trip

When Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and former assistant secretary of the treasury, goes to Europe, he keeps as active as when he is at home, Mr. Wadsworth will sail on the steamer Champlain from New York on Saturday for a summer in Europe where he will observe business and social conditions.

Activities thus far planned include (1) A meeting of the International Congress of the Red Cross in Paris, June 24-28. He is the American vice-president of the organization. (2) League of Nations Loans Committee meeting in London in July. He is the American member of this committee. (3) Annual memorial service at the church of St. Botolph in Boston, Eng., July 21. He will return home early in August.

Permits—Who Owns the Common, Anyhow?

When is a permit official? That's what ball players of the Ausonia and Forest Hill baseball nines know today. They learned it from the army yesterday.

The Boston Park Department granted them permission to hold their ball game on Boston Common playground yesterday. But no sooner had the game started when in marched the advance guard of the 211th coast artillery, anti-aircrafts units. Solemnly soldiers planted flags along the base line, stood at attention. Ball players rooted up the flags, tossed them at the soldiers.

But suddenly came the rumbling of drums, tramp of feet. Three hundred cadets marched on the field, bayonets glistening in the sun. The ball players quickly moved aside.

Then Lieut. Karl L. Withol, U. S. A., met with the captain of the Forest Hill nine. Two pink slips waved from their hands. "I got mine from the park department," said the captain. "Mayor Mansfield gave me mine," snapped back the lieutenant. The baseballers retired.

Moral: Mayor Mansfield (and the U. S. Army) can't be wrong.

Council—Stock Taking On NRA Issues Begins

After four NRA-less weeks New England takes stock.

New England's first thorough investigation and discussion of the effect of NRA's invalidation on industry in the northeastern states will take place for one week—beginning today.

This investigation and discussion will be made under the leadership of the New England Council. The reason for this step was given today as the thirty-ninth quarterly meeting of the NEC to be held at Manchester, Vt., June 21-22, where a final report will be made.

Business leaders from the tip of Maine's West Quoddy head to Greenwich, Conn., will gather to listen to reports of the effect of the Supreme Court's decision on New England industry. Chiselers will be outlawed; methods of preventing returns to sweat-shop conditions will be determined; and an effort to keep New England on an even keel by "gentlemen's agreements" will be made.

Chief speakers will be Adolphe Berle, one-time "brain truster" in the early Rooseveltian days, and former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, one of the New Deal's earliest and most severe critics. Others will be the presidents of the six state manufacturers' associations in New England.

Buddies—They Turn To For a Disabled Veteran

It's a pretty good old world after all. At least Paul Smithwick, Newcastle, Maine, farmer, thinks so today. Three months ago he went to the hospital. Deeply concerned was Smithwick over inability to put in his crops.

But he didn't know his Legion buddies.

While he was indisposed, some 35 Legionnaires swooped down like a swarm of busy bees on his farm. Unplowed fields were turned, harrowed, planted. Fourteen cords of wood were split and piled. All unbeknown to Farmer Smithwick.

Today, smiles wreathed over his face. He had been told of what members of the Legion post had done. And that wasn't all. They have promised to care for the crops and harvest them, in case Smithwick, their former commander, is unable to do the work himself.

'Strike One'—Members Of House to Play Ball

Massachusetts Republicans versus Democrats are finally going to have it out with a ball game.

Today on almost any vacant lot members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives may be found, shirt sleeves rolled up, tossing a baseball. They are practicing for a game to be played at Fenway Park, June 19 at 3:30 p. m.

There is no competition for positions on either team. All the legislators will have a chance to show their wares. Three men have been assigned to cover each position, each man playing three innings.

A capacity "House" is expected to be present when the umpire yells "Play ball!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Boston Events Tonight

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.

Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, "Tannhäuser".....Wagner
Overture to "The Bartered Bride".....Smetana
Finale, "Magic Fire Music" from "The Valkyrie".....Wagner
TUFTS SONGS
Spanish Caprice.....Rimsky-Korsakov
Alborada—Variations—Alborada—Scene and Gypsy Song—Fandango of the Asturias
Prelude to Browning's "A Blot in the 'Scutcheon".....L. R. Lewis, '37
TUFTS SONGS
"Anything Goes," Selection.....Porter
"The Skaters," Waltzes.....Waldteufel
"Strike Up the Band".....Gershwin

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Will Rogers in "Doubting Thomas," with Billie Burke and Alison Skipworth. Fenway, 2:25, 4:37, 7:32, 10:07. Paramount, 10:42 a. m., 1:28, 4:14, 7, 9:46. "The Girl Who Came Back."

UNIVERSITY—Will Rogers in "Life Begins at 40." 1:48, 5:10, 8:36. Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in Victor Herbert's "Naughty Marietta." "The March of Time."

EXETER—"The Nut Farm." 2:10, 5:05, 7:58. "One New York Night."

FINE ARTS—"The Youth of Maxim." Russian film with English titles. Music by Shostakovitch. 1:30, 3:40, 5:40, 7:45, 9:50. "Plant Traps." "Dance of the Hours." Fox Movietone News with Lowell Thomas as commentator.

KEITH'S—"Escape Me Never," with Elisabeth Bergner, 10 a. m., 12, 1:58, 3:57, 5:56, 7:55. Tomorrow: Musical comedy, "Hooray for Love." Preview tonight at 10.

ORPHEUM—"Age of Indiscretion," with David Holt and May Robson. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. Vaudeville. Tomorrow: Ann Harding in "The Flame Within."

MODERN — "The Last Wilderness," American animal picture. 9:08, 11:25 a. m., 1:45, 4:05, 6:25, 8:45. Mae West in "Goin' to Town."

BOSTON—May Robson in "Strangers All." 10:08 a. m., 12:50, 3:32, 6:14, 8:56. Edmund Lowe in "Mr. Dynamite." Tomorrow: "The Healer," and "People's Enemy."

UPTOWN—"G-Men," with James Cagney. 1:19, 4:15, 7:11. "Stolen Harmony."

STATE—"Public Hero No. 1," with Chester Morris. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Jack Holt in "The Awakening of Jim Burke." Tomorrow: "No More Ladies," with Joan Crawford and Robert Montgomery.

METROPOLITAN—"In Caliente," Dolores Del Rio in Warner Brothers' musical comedy, with Busby Berkeley ensembles in Mexican settings. 11:10 a. m., 1:56, 4:42, 7:38, 10:24. Stage: "Round the World Cruise" revue. Tomorrow: George Raft in Dashiell Hammett's detective-mystery, "The Glass Key."

TREMONT — Edward G. Robinson in "The Whole Town's Talking," and Will Rogers in "A Connecticut Yankee." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "The Bride of Frankenstein." 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. "Transient Lady." Tomorrow: "The Unfinished Symphony."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Popeye cartoon "Be Kind to Animals"; "Going Places," with Lowell Thomas; Roccoe Ates in "So You Won't Talk"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

STRAND—"Lives of a Bengal Lancer." 2:40, 5:59, 9:18. "Traveling Saleslady."

Music

FAELTEN PIANO SCHOOL — Graduation exercises and concert. Schumann, Mozart, Weber. Address by Reinhold Faelten. 30 Huntington Avenue. 8

ERA LECTURE - CONCERT—John F. Daniels speaks on "Interpretive Music." Illustrations by Jamaica Plain Community Chorus and ERA Orchestra. Centre St. Baptist Church, 322 Centre Street, Jamaica Plain.

ERA OPERA CHORUS—And orchestra. At National Convention of Special Libraries Association, Public Library, 9:15.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA CIVIC ORCHESTRA—Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Gothic Art. 11 a. m.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Aldershot Tattoo.....	Parent - Teachers	Baseball game.....	Hits and Encores:
5:15 Agriculture talk.....	Congress: talks..	CBS vocalist.....	music and shopping talks.....
5:30 "The Singing Lady"..	NBC vocalist.....	"Jack Armstrong"..	
5:45 Little Orphan Annie.	String trio; news..	Male quartet.....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00 Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15 "The Story Man".....	Features; news....	Studio features...	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30 News; features.....	"Lum and Abner"..	Rhythm Roundup.	Russian orchestra.
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.	NBC soloists.....	State House talk..	CBS comedians:...
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy".....	Horse Club talk...	Just Entertainm't	News Service.....
7:15 "Tony and Gus".....	'Musical Moments'	"Just Plain Bill"..	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30 Floyd Gibbons.....	After Dinner Revue	Studio vocalist...	CBS vocalist.....
7:45 "Jimmie Allen".....	News sketches....	Boake Carter, news	Rohde's Orchestra
8:00 "Pastorale": Joseph	Vallee Varieties:	Merry-Go-Round ..	Talk, Prof. Albert
8:15 Littau's Orchestra...	Buddy Baer; Lyle	Kate Smith's Swe-	Bushnell Hart....
8:30 Jewish Fund talk....	Talbot; Aline	nee Music: solo-	Boy from Ireland..
8:45 Keehe's Radio Gang..	Berry; B. Burns	ists; orchestra...	Dramatic sketch...
9:00 Death Valley Days;	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	McGinley Orch....
9:15 dramatic sketch.....	Frank McIntyre;	talk; soloist.....	Organ recital.....
9:30 Mexican orchestra...	soloists; skit;	Fred Waring and	Bennett Orch.....
9:45 "Frank and Phil".....	Voorhees Orch....	his Pennsylvan-	Crusaders talk....
10:00 Special sport pro-	Special sport pro-	ians; vocal solo-	News Service.....
10:15 gram from Madison	gram from Madi-	ists; glee clubs...	Stevens Orchestra
10:30 Square Garden	son Square Bowl,	Spotlight Revue...	The Rollickers,
10:45 Bowl, Long Island...	Long Island.....	Musical Rhymester	from St. Louis...
11:00 Reports; feature.....	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Frank Dailey and
11:15 Stern Orchestra.....	Sports; organist..	Weeks's Orchestra	his orchestra.....
11:30 Ray Delaporte and	"Labor Legislat'n."	Meyer Davis Le	Bill Hogan and
11:45 his orchestra.....	Sen. Rob. Wagner	Paradis Orch.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, George Hessberger's Original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:18 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: conservation day program.
1:30 WNAC, Two games, Braves-St. Louis, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:00 WBZ, "The Silver Flute," dramatic sketch.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, "Sketchbook," with Christopher Morley; soloists; Johnny Green's Orch.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, "College Prom"; speaker; Ruth Etting; Nichols's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Beatrice Lillie; Fannie Brice; Cavaliers Quartet; popular orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker, comedian, and company; soloists; popular orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "America's Town Meeting"; speakers; music.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter," original dramatic sketch.
10:00 WAAB, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, "Circus Nights"; Joe Cook; Tim and Irene; soloists; orchestra.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Probably a local thundershower late this afternoon or early tonight, becoming generally fair late tonight and Friday; continued moderately warm; gentle variable to southwesterly winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy, possibly local showers tonight; slightly warmer on the east coast tonight; Friday generally fair.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy, slightly cooler, preceded by local showers tonight; Friday fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy, preceded by local thunder showers this afternoon or tonight; Friday generally fair, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest winds, shifting to west and northwest over the north portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Friday; probably local showers tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	80	Minneapolis .	70	82
Bermuda	76	80	New Orleans.	78	90
Chicago	70	82	New York ..	68	84
Denver	62	80	Norfolk, Va..	72	82
Helena, Mont.	50	70	Philadelphia.	74	82
Jacksonville..	78	94	St. Louis ...	72	86
Kansas City..	72	92	San Francisco	52	68
Los Angeles..	60	74	Washington..	76	86
Miami, Fla...	84	88			

A—8 a. m. June 13.
B—Maximum June 12.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:31 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Friday 10:05 a. m.; height 8.2 feet.

Light All Vehicles at 8:51 p. m.

Prohibition Enforced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Carrying out his promise that he would enforce the prohibition laws if elected, Sheriff Haygood Paterson recently led a raid on a wholesale warehouse and destroyed more than 325 cases of alcoholic beverages.

Compacts Urged On Massachusetts As Vital to State

Massachusetts, originator of the interstate labor compact drive, is the latest State to become involved in the nation-wide movement for extending interstate co-operation to crime prevention, liquor traffic control, tax evasion problems, parole check-ups and other problems common to the states.

Today, after listening to favoring arguments presented by Henry W. Toll, executive director of the American Legislators' Association and former Colorado State Senator, the joint rules committee is debating advisability of admitting to the present legislative session a bill setting up a new Massachusetts Commission on Interstate Co-operation, which will function with other states to enhance stability and authority of states rights.

Within 90 days five states have set up such commissions, New Jersey being the trail blazer in the movement. Other participating states are: Colorado, Nebraska and North Carolina. They form the nucleus for co-operation in every major section except the Middle West. In addition 17 other state legislatures have set up standing committees on interstate co-operation, which may be expanded into full commissions.

Mr. Toll, ever eager to develop better relations between the states, more efficient legislative bodies and more modern governments, considers the interstate co-operation movement the best opportunity for the states to prove local self-government can be operated to the advantage of the entire country, without, he says, the necessity of federal assumption of any more states' rights.

U. S. Only Alternative

"If the states slip back into the economic and social butchery which has been prevalent, then the only other resort is centralized control by the Federal Government," Mr. Toll contended.

Mr. Toll hailed the demise of the NRA as presenting the finest opportunity for states to join in mutual effort to settle social and economic problems, without interference from the Federal Government.

Explaining how interstate co-operation commissions work, Mr. Toll said that each commission is composed of five leaders in the House of Representatives, five from the Senate, and five State Department officials. The same setup is proposed in Massachusetts.

The commissions of various states meet, discuss ideas, formulate necessary legislation and return to their respective states. As these men are leaders in their respective fields, their proposals carry great weight and are almost certain of legislative approval.

Aids in Crime Control

Regarding the wide possibilities for interstate co-operation, Mr. Toll said "interstate compacts providing an exchange system of supervising persons on parole, reciprocal laws for more ready apprehension of criminals who welcome protection of state lines, and more effective co-operation between police forces within the different states, all are aspects of the urgent crime-control problem which demands action by more than one state."

In the west interstate compacts would wipe out the water rights lawsuits, Uniform motor vehicle regulations would prevent numerous accidents and misunderstandings. States in the plains section might work out joint programs to combat dust storms and droughts.

Mr. Toll interprets the immediate success of the interstate co-operation idea, sponsored by the American Legislators Association, as the outgrowth of recently increased public interest in governmental matters.

This new public interest—result, he believes, of taxation increases, Federal Government emergency activities and the public weariness of legislative delays—he said, bodes well for the future of government.

Radio Heightens Interest

With the public in back of movements to make legislatures and other governmental organizations more modern and efficient, outstanding improvements may well be expected.

The American Legislators Association is conducting a radio program to develop to even greater proportions the new public interest in government. Mr. Toll has just concluded a "You and Your Government" series, with radio addresses every Tuesday evening over the NBC network.

Government reform advocates, such as Mr. Toll, point to the Nebraska unicameral legislature experiment as one great result of the public's weariness of legislative delays. When it meets in 1937 for the first time, the eyes of the nation will be upon the Nebraska legislature to watch the work of the nation's only unicameral legislature.

So interested is the public in such experiments, Mr. Toll and others believe, that should the Nebraska experiment prove a swifter and more modern system, similar changes may be expected in other states.

Birds Tenants of Government

Every summer for more years than most citizens can remember a great flock of chimney sweeps has made headquarters in the chimneys of the Santa Rosa County court house at Milton, Fla.

Language Needed For Age of Plenty, Filene Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 12—An entirely new language, the language of plenty, must be learned by business, said Edward A. Filene of Boston at a Tulane University centennial gathering of alumni last night. The old language of the age of scarcity, he said, is as inadequate in the new age of plenty as would be an English dictionary to a tourist in China.

"The very word 'business,'" he declared, "in this Machine Age of Plenty, must mean something very different from what it has always meant. The words profit and loss must now have a different connotation. The words employer and employee cannot retain their customary meaning; while such words as thrift, credit, security, if they are to be of real use to us, must suggest to our minds the new thrift, the new credit and the new security."

War Now Outmoded

War does not belong in this new age, the Boston merchant insisted. In the old days, he argued, when one nation made war on another it was usually in order to carry away the other nation's goods. Now each nation wants the others to keep their goods inside their own borders.

Nations in the Age of Scarcity reckoned their profits by the excess of imports over exports, said Mr. Filene, but now because they have not yet learned how to distribute plenty, they reckon profits by the volume of exports in excess of imports. "Their notion of ideal trade relations," he asserted, "is to get rid of all the wealth they possibly can and take back nothing but money which, as everybody knows, is not wealth."

Nationalism Opposed

Mr. Filene pointed to fallacies in the "buy-locally-made-goods-and-keep-the-money-in-town" theory. "If such a campaign were to succeed," he remarked, "no one in town could possess a thing which the people of that town were unable to produce. Keeping the money in town is just a way of keeping the wealth out."

The nation must learn the technique of co-operation, he declared, not only with all legitimate business, but with every legitimate element of the population. "It isn't President Roosevelt who is compelling us to do this," he said. "It is eternal, immutable, economic law which has brought us to a period in which business success can be achieved only through scientific business service to mass consumer and devoted co-operation for the common good.

Governmental Technicians

Dean Charles E. Clark of the Yale Law School, speaking at the Tulane University College of Law in the course of the centennial program of the university, declared, "Whatever be the shortcomings of the New Deal in economic recovery, it is certainly to be commended for making government attractive to the young lawyer and teacher and for making them technicians of governmental change and improvement."

Dean Clark, who received an honorary degree from the university today, discussed the bar integration act passed last November in Louisiana and the fact that in this state the bar association is now controlled by a board of governors, not composed of representatives of the members themselves, but of men chosen on the regular political tickets at the general elections.

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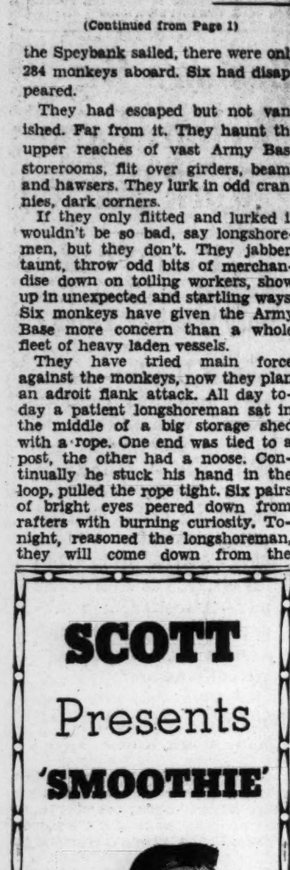

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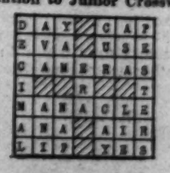
Solution to Junior Crossword



The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Thursday, June 13

(Continued from Page 1)

and Stripes by the Continental Congress. Citizens and schools are urged to mark Flag Day, Friday, June 14, with appropriate ceremonies.

The appeal of the American Flag Day Association: Page 4

Air Mail—Farley Attacks Pan American's Rates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Postmaster General Farley today attacked Pan American Airways mail contracts, thereby bringing that line for the first time into the same class with all the domestic lines which lost their contracts in early new-deal days. He charged his Republican predecessors did everything possible to entrench Pan American's monopoly in the Latin-American field . . . Gave contracts to Pan American although it was high bidder . . . Deliberately lengthened lines to give the line larger mileage payments.

Mr. Farley cannot recommend cancellation in this instance, because of foreign complications. But he does recommend lower-rate payments to save the Government $2,084,669 a year. What Pan American now receives is a closely guarded secret of the Post Office Department, but it is believed to run between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 annually.

Mexico—Labor Disapproves Calles's Criticisms

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Labor organizations joined today in disapproval of former President Calles's criticism of political and economic conditions, which has precipitated a political crisis.

While President Cardenas remained silent, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, through the permanent commission, promised General Calles their complete support.

Business leaders expressed approval of Calles's denunciation of the "Marathon of radicalism." During the Socialist Cardenas' government's six months in office there have been nearly continuous strikes and increasingly exigent demands of labor, which General Calles condemned as unjustified and "treasonable."

A showdown would determine whether General Calles, so-called "chief of the revolution," still retains the political supremacy he has held for eight years, and whether the radical movement is to continue to gain strength.

Coal—Accord Needed on Regulation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

While shadow of a possible general miners' strike hung over the bituminous coal industry today, sharp disagreement characterized efforts to replace NRA regulation.

Washington: United Mine Workers of America declare no miners will work next Monday unless new hour and wage contracts are signed. They support the new draft of the Guffey coal stabilization bill, which as drawn by the coft coal producers is to be resumbitted to the Senate. The Associated Press reports that it has little hope of passage.

Pittsburgh: Declaring mines of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, largest producer in the industry, will be closed until a full settlement is reached, John D. A. Morrow, its president, offered to agree to full unionization of mine labor in return for acceptable revision of antitrust laws. He contends the Guffey bill is unconstitutional; asks for creation of a Federal Coal Commission to supervise price fixing agreements.

Grass Rooters—Liberals Challenge Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Conservative Republicans today applauded, and liberal Young Republicans condemned the lack of emphasis on the unemployment problem at the grass roots Republican conference.

Conservative national committeeman Charles D. Hilles said: "It is significant that stress was not placed on lack of employment for millions . . . nor upon the stagnation of business. Emphasis was rightly placed on the peril to the Republic of permitting an emergency grant of federal executive powers to become permanent."

Liberal Young Republican official George H. Sibley challenged the grass rooters for "ducking" the major realistic issue of the unemployed. Especially for the youth of the country, he said, no one can "pussyfoot" on this vital question.

Conservative and liberal leaders evaluate the Grass Roots conference: Page 3.

Strike—Brickbats and Shots Exchanged

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Police squads patrolled South Omaha today dispersing all street gatherings, as a sequel to two riots last night—the most injurious of those which have marked the nearly two-month-old strike of organized tram employees for higher pay and closed shop recognition. The immediate cause was resentment against constant police surveillance.

Three police officers were injured by brickbats and two men and a boy spectator were wounded by police riot guns.

Mrs. Roosevelt—Adjourns Press Talks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt held what she said was her last press conference until fall. Her summer plans are entirely "off the record." Said she, "I'm not going to do anything of any interest to anybody." She expects to spend part of the summer in Washington, part in Hyde Park, and part at her summer home at Campobello Island, but that was as much as she would say.

Republican Youth Find Grass Roots Stir Too Shallow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—With the conservative wing of the New York state Republicans, headed by Charles D. Hilles, national committeeman, applauding the party creed evolved at Springfield, Ill., as "the first effective public stirring of revolt against undue Presidential powers," the state's Young Republicans today hurled a critical blast at the "grass rooters."

The Illinois convention had "ducked" the unemployment issue, the party's youth group here declared through its president, George H. Subley, in a statement asserting that "we cannot be content with the Hoover philosophy of 1928, if we are to fulfill our responsibility."

Platform Sketched

The Young Republicans then adopted a liberalized platform of their own for presentation at their annual conference at Alexandria Bay late this month, and, while this specified maintenance of the Constitution and increased rather than restricted production, it enunciated as the controlling doctrine that "human welfare must prevail over property rights in government where the two conflict."

Deploring an attitude that would "pussyfoot" on the "vital issue of re-employment, especially for the youth of the country," the organization leaders insist that the opportunity to work must be regarded as a Constitutional guarantee.

Anti-Trust Law

The platform which will be presented for adoption also calls for voluntary maintenance of industry, of fair wages and hour standards, with amendments to the anti-trust laws to this end; interstate compacts for uniform wage and hour legislation, and abolition of child labor.

It favors control of natural resources under federal regulation, "within constitutional limits, in cooperation with state authorities," and "more effective regulation of intrastate utilities by state authority and of interstate holding companies by federal authority," international currency stabilization, reciprocal tariff adjustments, and slum clearance. Finally, it urges "elimination of Farleyism and Tammanyism from federal, state and local governments."

Herbert Hoover, interviewed as he boarded the train to return home to Palo Alto yesterday, had no comment on the outcome of the Springfield conference.

Mr. Hilles, however, hailed the signs that the people of the Middle West were "uniting in a call for a return of the assured order and tranquil prosperity of the Calvin Coolidge era." To this he added:

"It is significant that the emphasis was not placed upon lack of employment for millions of willing hands, or artificial restrictions upon agriculture, or upon the stagnation of business, but upon the peril to the republic of permitting an emergency grant of executive powers to become permanent."

Los Angeles Council Breaks 'Dollar Chain'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Chain letter rackets were outlawed in Los Angeles, when the City Council passed an emergency ordinance making it a misdemeanor to solicit listings, but the legal ban did not arrive until rioting had occurred.

The council adopted its ordinance by a unanimous vote, after it heard Newton Kendall, assistant city attorney, explain that large sums were being withdrawn from persons in distress to circulate through the "dollar chains."

Thus a week of excitement, during which "chain letter stores" sprang up like mushrooms, was closed by the action of authorities, and to the chagrin of disillusioned participants.

Another problem arose in the central business district of Los Angeles when the United States Post Office reported that a heavy mail box, said to contain 8000 "dollar letters," had been stolen. It was found some distance away, rifled of its contents.

Arrests were made on the basis of fraud, operating a lottery, and making up "pools."

Belfast Shipbuilding Firm To Go Out of Existence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Northern Ireland—After 56 years the firm of Workman, Clark, Ltd., shipbuilders, will soon cease to exist. The firm's properties on the south side of the river have been acquired by the well-known shipbuilders, Harland, Wolff, Ltd., and the remainder have been bought by National Shipbuilders Security, Ltd., whose object is the closing down of needless shipyards. It is possible that North yard, where there is room for seven shipbuilding berths, may be used for the building of airplanes.

Farley Reveals Pan-American's Story at Last

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13 — Why Pan American Airways escaped the charge of fraudulent contracts leveled at the domestic air lines of the United States in February of 1934 by Postmaster General James A. Farley, was at last explained today.

In the third installment of a detailed report to a special Senate committee on United States mail contracts, Mr. Farley got around to the Pan American chapter. He charged Pan American with the same collusion and fraud he previously fastened on the others. He represented it as a highly favored line, which had enjoyed more than the usual friendliness of his two Republican predecessors at the Post Office Department. He added that its contracts could be canceled just as in the case of the others.

But he advised against any such cancellations on the ground of necessity of the service and the desirability of maintaining friendly relations with Latin America. Instead of loss of contracts, he recommended the recovery of overcharges, a 25 per cent cut in rates and a revision of the routes by which he anticipated a savings of $2,084,669 annually to the Government.

Secret Foreign Contracts

The fact that Pan American escaped in February, 1934, when the domestic lines were deprived of their contracts has been a source of much criticism and hard feeling in aviation circles. Mr. Farley has been accused of favoritism for this very reason. Contributing to the appearance of discrimination has been the fact that whereas the air mail subsidies paid to domestic lines are a matter of public record, printed and published at regular intervals by the Department of Commerce, such information about foreign mail contracts has been a closely guarded secret, withheld even from the Bureau of Air Commerce.

All that has been available publicly about the Pan American contracts is that the total mail payments to all American air lines operating to foreign countries have run about $7,000,000 annually. Since there are a few short lines in this category in addition to Pan American, the latter did not collect all of the amount.

Mr. Farley's reasons for exempting Pan American from the treatment meted out to the other lines is given in his report as follows:

"It is not believed, however, that cancellation of these contracts would be in the public interest, as such cancellation probably would disrupt American air service to the Latin - American countries and might result in great harm to our trade relations with these countries.

Pan-American Monopoly

"There is no other air company in the United States that has the experience, the equipment, the necessary concessions with the Latin-American countries, and these contracts should not be canceled when there is no other company in the United States that can immediately render comparable service in these countries."

Previous to this explanation, Mr. Farley's report held it "clearly evident that the Pan American Airways has been shown favoritism by former officials of the Post Office Department."

"Probably their contracts were not obtained as the result of genuine, open, competitive bidding," the report continued.

Specific charges were that:

(1) Contracts were so drawn that other prospective bidders had no chance.

(2) Pan American received every contract although its bids were always at the maximum of $2 a mile and others were lower.

(3) Routes were lengthened deliberately to increase Pan American's mail revenue.

It's Feeding Time for Baby

Wide World **And Maybe That Milk Didn't Taste Good**

Madelyn Becket, 15-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Becket, feeding the tiny fawn which her father found in the woods of Ocean County, New Jersey, a few hours after it was born. It was deserted by its mother, which fled from the flames of a forest fire in that area.

Motor Race Driver Gets $42,000 Damages

FRANKLIN, Ind., June 12 (AP)—A jury which heard the slander suit of Howard Wilcox, automobile race driver, against the Indianapolis Motor Speedway Corporation, awarded him $42,000 damages today.

Mr. Wilcox, whose home is in Indianapolis, sued the speedway for $100,000 alleging statements of alleged physical disability made by track officials who barred him from participation in the 500-mile race of 1933, injured his professional reputation as a driver and deprived him of his means of livelihood.

Hepburn Contends Financiers Block Ontario Bond Sale

TORONTO, June 13 (AP)—Faced with what he claimed was an effort to "discipline" the Ontario Government by financial interests, Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn today laid plans to raise the $15,000,000 loans, untendered yesterday—plans which included extension of the Ontario Savings banks—and a threat that "if necessary" Ontario would "market its own bonds direct."

"There will be no surrender," he declared, terming the fact there were no bids an effort of financial interests to "discipline the Government of Ontario because of its stand on the power purchase question."

From financial interests came denials of any collusion or agreement to discipline the Government. One and all, they said they could not sell the bonds and therefore did not tender. But the fact there were no bids was "not disconcerting to the Government, we are aware of the reasons," said an official statement by Ontario's Premier.

Philippe Marcombes

PARIS, June 13 (AP)—Philippe Marcombes, Minister of Education, who passed on today, took office last week in the cabinet of Premier Pierre Laval. M. Marcombes was Minister of Health in the Sarraut cabinet and Under Secretary of State in the Chautemps cabinet, from which post he resigned in 1934.

British Leaders With Roosevelt On Peace Pleas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 13 — President Roosevelt's call at West Point for assurance of a peace based on mutual understanding synchonizes with growing movements throughout Europe with similar aims.

In England today, has been published a manifesto cutting right across party politics, demanding intensified governmental action for "courageous use of British initiative," alike for the purpose of world peace and for the setting of unemployed at useful work. This manifesto is sponsored not only by heads of the Methodist Free Church, Baptist Church and Congregational denominations and by such meteoric stars in the political firmament as Mr. David Lloyd George and Viscount Snowden, but also by leaders of the enlightened advance like the Marquis of Lothian, Mr. Herbert Fisher, Mr. Gilbert Murray, Sir Basil Blackett and Sir Walter Layton.

In Wales, yesterday, Mr. George Landsbury, the labor leader, told 15,000 Monmouthshire miners that his party would stand for a world peace policy based on universal disarmament and equitable sharing of raw materials with all other nations.

Simultaneously the International Federation of the League of Nations congress in Brussels has passed resolutions somewhat analagous in effect, while in London hopefulness is growing alike as regards negotiations in progress for ending the Anglo-German naval armament competition and for finding new methods of approaching the thorny Italo-Ethiopian problem.

Missionary Commemorated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Entrance of the first Methodist missionaries into Alabama was commemorated recently with the dedication of a marker at LaPlace Methodist Church, on the Tuskegee highway near here. The church is located on the old Federal road, over which the Rev. Matthew Sturdivant came into the State in 1808, according to Peter A. Brannon, of the state department of archives and history.

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Boston's Welfare Farm Plan to Aid in Rebuilding of Men

Project in West Roxbury along lines of Greycourt in New York City expected to be able to take care of 700 men at one time — land of abandoned veterans hospital is already undergoing preparation for the work.

Courtesy of 101 Photo Sect., 26th Division Aviation, Mass. N. G.; By a Staff Photographer

Boston's Welfare Farm and Its Leaders

Upper Left—Capt. James Blake (Left) and Col. Herbert Hartwell. Upper Right—Men Working in Field on Boston's Welfare Farm at Former Veterans' Hospital Grounds in West Roxbury. Lower—An Aerial View of Former Veterans' Hospital and Grounds in West Roxbury

"The City of Boston is re-building men."

Thus spoke Col. Herbert F. Hartwell today as he explained the gains made, the advantages of, and the hopes for Boston's Welfare Farm Project of which he is director.

This project was begun five weeks ago in West Roxbury on the 25 acres left idle when the Veteran's Hospital vacated the place eight years ago. Here on this property both men and land are being reclaimed. The cost to the City of Boston is, and according to Colonel Hartwell and his assistants will be, negligible in proportion to the good accomplished.

Take Men off Streets

The purpose of the welfare colony, when running full force, will be to take men off the city streets, the city welfare lines, and out of the downtown welfare shelters and put them on this farm.

Here they will work out in the fields raising vegetables and crops for their own consumption in the winter. Others will improve the property of the city. Still others, unable to work out-of-doors, will make furniture, do odd jobs, and clerical work.

"Here," said Colonel Hartwell, "men who have been unable to get work, who have become discouraged, and perhaps willing to rest entirely on relief will be re-made to the best of the city's ability."

When the Welfare Colony receives the full approval of Mayor Mansfield and the City Council and the men are picked to move out to the West Roxbury farm, Massachusetts will be the second state and Boston the second city to set up such a social service for men on relief. Greycourt —formerly a women's prison in New York—was the first of these projects to be successful, Colonel Hartwell said. That project has been operating successfully for 13 months.

Visited New York

Before contemplating the Boston Welfare Colony, Colonel Hartwell and his assistant, Capt. James Blake, formerly connected with the CCC, were sent to the New York colony by City Welfare Director James C. L. Dowling. They spent four days there studying methods of maintenance and how best they could help the men.

"When we returned," said the Colonel, "we knew we were on the right track. Our next problem was to get an appropriation to carry our project out. We figured it could be done for approximately $22,000 original outlay. After the project got under way it should cost no more than feeding and housing the men on any regular relief roll in the city. Its advantage over that setup is evident."

Although the money has not been appropriated, the Colonel, Captain Blake, and Edward Butler, an agriculturalist, have picked 100 men—two shifts of 50 each—to make a start on the old Veterans Hospital grounds. The project today is under the ERA and the men come out to West Roxbury each day and return at night.

"The very fact that these men on relief will spend the carfare to come way out here to work hard each day," said Captain Blake, "show the appeal such a project has for a man who is down and out."

Take Care of 700

It is estimated that the colony could take care of 700 men. In explaining the plans for handling these men Colonel Hartwell pointed to the Graycourt colony where the turnover in men has been nearly 1500.

"Men will come in, work, regain their health, get a new lease on life, and through our employment bureau we will attempt to replace them in jobs small or large," he said.

One man has already been placed since the work was begun out on the colony he said. Other men have greatly changed in their whole outlook toward the present social set up. They are happier. They eat better food. They are outdoors in the clean atmosphere of a farm and they are rebuilding not only their health but their morale."

In tramping about the 25 acres today, pointing out where the giant bog would be filled in, how carrots would be planted here or there to use every available inch of ground space—and still be decorative—how cabbage and beans would be planted in another kind of soil, and where the kitchens and recreation halls were—Colonel Hartwell's and Captain Blake's enthusiasm was more than evident.

These two men and their agricultural assistant can call each man by his first name. They have picked these men from many applicants.

Only Requirements

The only requirements a man must fulfill before he can be admitted are that he be willing to work; that he is not an inebriate, and that he is not "antisocial." When the project is approved, which the colonel and the men on relief hope will be soon, the number of men will be increased.

Even among the 100 men now working on the farm more than 20 occupations are represented, from a master pharmacist and doctor to a former driver of an "eight-line-hitch" in Barnum and Bailey's Circus. Former cavalrymen, steamfitters, a structural steel foreman, cooks, chefs, a boss carpenter, and a blacksmith. Each man, as far as possible, is allowed to work in his own profession.

Colonel Hartwell said he had been asked what the men would do in the winter—granted that they would be very busy in the summer.

"In the fall," he replied, "we can preserve and can our pickles, beans, tomatoes and other vegetables. We can make furniture from trees on the grounds that will be cut down anyway.

Classes and Lectures

"We can study. There will be classes and lectures on every topic from men whom we will bring. The men will be given an opportunity to choose the type of thing they want to study.

"Then the rehabilitation of the various buildings should take the greater part of the winter. We can have the quarters livable in a short time. But the final painting and finishing would take much longer."

The employment bureau set up at the colony would constantly be on the alert to give the men outside work as quickly as possible. Snow removal in the winter, gardening in the summer, house cleaning in the spring, leaf-raking in the fall. These are some of the jobs the men would be able to do on the side while still living at the colony.

Rebuilding of Men

Colonel Hartwell was emphatic in his statements regarding the "rebuilding of men."

He pointed to the constant rehabilitation of slums, of other buildings, of the construction of new works projects and then said, "If these giant projects can be carried on by the Government, isn't it more important—or at least as important —that the nation's great army of unemployed and those on relief be given a chance through welfare colonies such as New York's and Boston's proposed colony, to rebuild themselves and once again feel they are real citizens?"

Thus because New York's Greycourt, spread across 326 acres of Orange County, placed 500 out of 1500 men back on their feet and into jobs last year, Boston looks forward to the near future when the Boston Welfare Farm Colony on Spring Street, West Roxbury, will do the same job of "rebuilding men."

Mexico Rushes Lofty Highway For World's Tourist Favor; Links Texas to Capital City

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

The Mexican-Laredo highway connecting Texas to Mexico City opens Saturday if 10,000 laborers working day and night finish a 30-mile stretch in the high mountainous district. The dream of a great Inter-American highway, extending more than 10,000 miles, will have become 775 miles nearer completion.

Today sections of this long desired roadway have wandered brokenly through the Central American republics, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile. Many years may have to pass before a continuous, broad route will climb and tunnel the Andes mountains, coming to a halt at Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina. But the willingness to carry on never lags as funds are supplied.

Rotary International

Elaborate ceremonies are promised for the final official opening of the Loredo highway. High governmental officers will assemble sometime in November. The ceremony, however, that promises the real interest will be the starting of the first automobile on its journey to the Rotary International scheduled for Mexico City, June 17-21. The car and the others which follow will climb 8000 feet before dropping to the 7200-foot level where the city lies, built upon a foundation where, four centuries ago, an immense lake floated the mighty canoes of the Aztec ruler.

Roadways to this mountain lake were unknown in those days. Cortés and his Spanish army cut their way from the sea. Years passed and still Mexico City remained isolated from the low country. Finally a way broadened, traffic took up its arduous journey into the highlands, and engineers undertook the building of a new highway which today climbs, winds, creeps close to jagged cliffs, and peers hundreds of feet into fertile, green valleys.

Liberal Spending at Border

What the new highway will mean commercially to the Mexican Government is not difficult to determine. For the moment the greater part of the United States tourist expenditures in Mexico is represented by the funds left in the border towns by the thousands who cross the boundary line for a few short days. Their average spending amounts sometimes as high is $13 a day, and, in exceptional cases, $100. All these tourists will not of course contact the Loredo Highway. However, some 24,000,000 American dollars are spent annually at the Mexican border and it is logical to suppose that a considerable portion of this sum will find its way up and along the highway.

The 775-mile route will have many hotels and any number of small eating places, Peons from the backcountry will quickly discover that the "strangers from the north" spend freely and often. Every sort of an article from a small piece of pottery to an elaborately designed saddle will tempt the eyes of the curiously credulous traveling American. Things that ordinarily fill museums and shops for arts and crafts will later vie with one another in the modest and the fashionable homes of American cities and towns.

A Courteous People

The northerner will not be difficult to please. Besides, the Mexicans—especially the Indians—are a polite people. They have much to sell at reasonable figures. True, many of their things can be purchased in the United States for half the expense, but the half that might be saved can always be charged up to the fun of buying directly from the maker. Americans are like that, whether they travel in Mexico or some other foreign country. But Americans do not know how to bargain: at least the men do not. Mexicans look askance at the person who pays the first price demanded. However, Mexicans are polite.

This matter of courtesy should not be overlooked. The American Automobile Association has some excellent advice for the person who would get the best out of the republic south of the Rio Grande. "The wise traveler," it says, "respects the customs and manners of the country in which he is a visitor and adapts himself as best he can. A pleasant 'gracias' will accomplish much."

Mexico has long waited the highway soon to link its capital with the United States. Airways, railways and steamship lines have done their parts; but Mexico has needed the way for automobile traffic. Mexico appreciates what the highway will mean and would have the prospective American tourist understand that the route will be carefully policed and that hotels will soon be there. June, 1935, may go down in Mexican history as a banner month.

G. H. C.

University Rank Granted Colleges By Ohio Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KENT, Ohio—Two new universities will begin to function in Ohio within a short time. They were made possible by the passage in the state Legislature of the Jones bill, which gives a university status to Kent State College and Bowling Green College at Bowling Green.

Under the new law, Kent and Bowling Green are given graduate schools, with the right to grant masters' degrees. They are also allowed schools of business administration.

Dr. J. O. Engleman, the president, notes that Kent is located in the center of the state's most populous quarter, and for that reason he expects students to be attracted. Cleveland, Akron, Youngstown, Canton and Warren are within a 50-mile radius.

Kent has an enrollment of about 1200, with a total annual enrollment in all four terms of about 2500. Bowling Green has somewhat less. It was established in 1913 as a normal school, the enrollment later reaching 3500 yearly. When the demand for teacher-training fell off, a liberal arts status was obtained in 1931, with the title of Kent State College. The physical property includes nine buildings and over 100 acres of land, valued at $3,000,000. Since the school was established nearly 6000 degrees have been awarded.

Celebrations Urged to Honor Stars and Stripes Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 13—The national celebration of Flag Week, sponsored by the American Flag Day Association, opened on Sunday with a special program at Valley Forge, in which various other patriotic organizations took part and a number of Boy Scouts gave the Salute to the Flag. The climax of the week's observance comes on Friday, June 14, the 158th anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the emblem of the United States by Continental Congress.

Appeal by Kerr

The American Flag Day Association has issued an appeal for the observance of Flag Day this year. Signed by William T. Kerr, its founder and president, this appeal says:

"The American Flag Day Association, the pioneer organization formed to popularize Flag Day, June 14, to help make America better for Americans and Americans better for America, requests that during 'Flag Week,' June 10 to June 15, 1935, especially on June 14, patriotic programs honoring the birthday of 'Old Glory' be arranged in public, parochial, private and other schools, colleges and universities, and that on June 14 the public also display our National Flag.

Citizenship

"This will help center the minds of our citizens upon that emblem which represents their citizenship; and, in so doing, will make for a sturdier Americanism and love of our common country and its institutions."

At the Valley Forge ceremony on Sunday, the main address was given by State Senator George Rankin of Pittsburgh, whose bill to establish Flag Day as a state holiday is now pending. Music was provided by the choir of the Washington Memorial Chapel.

An introductory address was given by Mr. Kerr who founded the Flag Day Association when he was a schoolboy in Pittsburgh, and who is now serving his 37th consecutive year as its national president.

"The American Flag," Mr. Kerr said, "deserves every tribute. It belongs to no political party or faction, no race, no color, no creed. It represents all of us, small or great, rich or poor, high or low."

Little Trip of 120 Miles to the Ocean For Bostonians of 30,000,000 Years Ago

Dredging 2000 feet below the surface of the Atlantic Ocean, Harvard fossil hunters, it is announced, found evidence that Boston harbor 105,000,000 years ago, or even as recently as 30,000,000 years ago, was high and dry on a great level plateau 120 miles from the ocean.

All of which means that when the Great Glacier came grinding down from the north and put New England under its heel, more than half the whole area was pushed down below sea level and it is still struggling to rise today.

Fossil-bearing rock was uncovered by Henry C. Stetson of the paleontology department, Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology, in dredgings accomplished last summer 100 miles east of Nantucket Island, Mass.

So recent a submergence of the continental shelf as is indicated by the fossils, opens many new avenues of speculation to physical scientists and upsets existing ideas as to the long geologic period of stability and quiet supposed to have continued unbroken since the Palaeozoic Age, 160,000,000 years ago.

The dredging work will be continued this summer according to Mr. Stetson, in the Hudson River submarine channel stretching out of New York Harbor and in the submarine valleys off the Maryland coast. One of the Maryland coast valleys is the deepest yet found along the Atlantic shore, dropping 9000 feet below sea level.

The boat employed by the expedition was the Atlantis of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute. Using the work sheets furnished by the Coast and Geodetic Survey showing the ocean bottom contours, steep cliffs were located by sonic sounding apparatus. A dredge would be lowered. The ship would then steam ahead at about two knots, laying out wire at the same speed.

The dredge, meanwhile, remained stationary on the bottom. When about a mile of wire was out the winch was stopped and the ship allowed to fetch up on the dredge and drag it up the cliff. When a ledge was hooked, the fact was immediately registered on an indicator.

Eleven successful hauls were made. In one valley at a depth of 1956 to 1578 feet a coarse sandstone containing fossil shellfish were found which Dr. Lloyd W. Stephenson of the U. S. Geological Survey has assigned to the Upper Cretaceous period—105,000,000 years ago.

From another valley came a green sand which Dr. J. A. Cushman, Harvard lecturer analyzed and found to contain microscopic formainifera similar to that found in Texas—likewise Upper Cretaceous.

Mexico Abrogates Double Tax on Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The threat of double taxation which was hanging over the already heavily taxed petroleum industry has been removed by a ruling of the Ministry of Finance.

The ministry informed the state government of Vera Cruz that a tax of 15 per cent it had imposed on oil companies was illegal, since federal statutes provide that only the central government may collect such taxes. The treasury gives 20 per cent of the money received to state governments and 20 per cent to the municipalities in which the oil companies are located.

Aged Receive Free Rent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—Eight rent-free houses for elderly couples have been built by a Mrs. Beard, of Meersbrook, Sheffield, in memory of her husband and brother, both of whom were well-known in the city for their philanthropic work. Each house is designed to reduce housework to a minimum.

Los Angeles Plans Park in River Bed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Beautification of the Los Angeles River bed, heretofore neglected although crossed by all railroads entering the city, is being considered by the municipal council.

The council recently asked the finance committee to appropriate $2200 for water pipes so that a park may be developed as an experimental project along a portion of the river.

It was proposed that trees and shrubbery be furnished by the Park Department, and that all necessary labor be furnished through the use of relief workmen.

If the experiment is successful, it would then be practical to recommend a project for improving the entire length of the river. The bed is ordinarily dry, but is subject to floods during periods of prolonged rainfall.

Talmadge Charges Broken Promises

CHICAGO, June 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt was charged today by Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia with violating his campaign promise calling for governmental economy.

In an address to the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Georgia Governor quoted the President as saying in a campaign address in Pittsburgh:

"I shall approach the problem of carrying out the plain precept of our party, which is to reduce the cost of the current Federal Government operations by 25 per cent."

Instead, said Talmadge, the Administration has instituted taxes which "have bled the American people white, and have filled the coffers of the Government with more money than the wildest dreams of Croesus."

During the Hoover Administration, Talmadge said, Government plunged into business as it never had before, placing "new taxes, new restrictions and new handicaps" on business.

"Hoover's plan," he continued, "has been multiplied 100-fold by the present Democratic Administration in Washington."

Assailing the crop curtailment program and processing taxes, Talmadge said:

"They taxed the money out of American industry to support idleness and scarcity. . . . There is no prosperity from scarcity. Scarcity breeds corruption, thievery and crime. Scarcity, coupled with high taxes, is Communism."

He denounced the TVA and predicted "the same fate that has befallen the NRA is due for the AAA and its momentous processing taxes."

Ten Guesses (10)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No; this line is from "Maria," by Laurence Sterne (1713-1768).
2—Yes; Buenos Aires claims 2,214,700, and the Brazilian metropolis has 1,157,873.
3—Yes; it means "to weaken."
4—No; London is north of St. Johns.
5—Yes.
6—No; whatever it was that Nero played, it couldn't have been a violin, for it wasn't developed until centuries later.
7—Yes; Attu, the last of the Aleutian Islands, which stretch off in a 1200-mile arc from Alaska almost to the coast of Asia, is in the same longitude as New Zealand.
8—No; Scott wrote it.
9—Yes.
10—No; a palindrome is a word or sentence which reads the same backward as forward ("Madam, I'm Adam").

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Greece Dates New Era By Pact of Lausanne

With the suppression of the Venizelist revolt in March, and completion more recently of a general election in which the Republican Government of Prime Minister Panayoti Tsaldaris has entrenched itself against the movement for immediate restoration of the Monarchy, domestic disturbances in Greece have quieted to the point where national leaders may devote more attention to international questions. A historical survey illustrating the peaceful intentions motivating Greek foreign policy are discussed by Andre Michalacopoulos, former Premier and Foreign Minister of Greece, in a series of three articles, of which this is the second.

By Andre Michalacopoulos

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS — The Treaty of Lausanne had deprived Greece of eastern Thrace and of Asia Minor. Northern Epirus had been promised to Greece by the protocol of Jan. 13, 1920.

But in 1921, the League of Nations and the Conference of the Ambassadors, sitting at Paris, for the execution of the treaties, wrested from Greece this territory, inhabited by Greeks since long centuries, in order to attribute it to Albania.

This act became a new proof of antipathy, of rancor, if you please, which certain powers felt for Greece for the political change brought about in November, 1920. As to the Dodecanese, whose purely Hellenic character was never contested, it also sustained the consequences of this lack of sympathy.

Previous to this political change, Italy had, by the treaty of Aug. 10, 1920, recognized that the 11 islands would be turned back to Greece, and that as to the island of Rhodes —the only big island of the Dodecanese—a free plebiscite would have taken place within 15 years. But Italy had denounced that accord after the disaster of Asia Minor. And at Lausanne it was agreed by articles 15 and 16 of the Treaty, that Turkey abandoned its rights on these islands, and that their fate would be settled between the parties interested.

Devoted to Peace

Greece having thus brought the vicissitudes of the war to an end, has devoted itself to the decisive policy of an integral peace. At Lausanne, Eleutherios Venizelos, chief of the Hellenic delegation, had already made a solemn declaration to Ismet Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation, that their secular struggle had definitely been terminated by the Conference of Lausanne, and that a new era of pacific collaboration should hereafter be opened before the two peoples. This policy was firmly and continually followed up by all the Greek governments.

In 1925, I had succeeded in realizing a preliminary amicable entente between the two countries, by the force of which each of the two governments had to communicate to the other every event or act which might touch their mutual interests in the Near East. Even discussions had been made about a tripartite accord between Italy, Turkey and Greece in 1927 and 1928; but accords, separate pacts were more preferred.

A pact of amity and arbitration was also concluded between Italy and Turkey on May 30, 1928. A similar second pact was signed between Italy and Greece on Sept. 23, 1928. The pact of amity and arbitration between Greece and Turkey was signed two years later, Oct. 30, 1930, which was to liquidate first of all the economic and financial questions created by the war and notably by the convention on the exchange of populations and of properties.

Pact Insures Peace

The Greco-Turkish pact of amity and arbitration, signed by Mr. Venizelos, Prime Minister, and by myself as Foreign Minister, has established a solid state of durable peace and pacific collaboration between the two countries, that to the misfortune of the two countries quarreled, fought against each other for five long centuries.

I had pointed out by declarations made to the foreign press at the time, when in 1927 discussion was made on the necessity of a universal pact of arbitration and guarantee, that instead of wishing to erect immediately the grand cathedral of a universal peace, it would be much better to commence by small chapels, by bilateral and trilateral pacts, whose ensemble would have guaranteed the peace. I added that among the pacts of amity and of arbitration those which would be concluded between the ex-enemy countries would also have a considerable value.

Peace practiced between friends is good; but that is easy, natural and it does not create a new state of things. The peace between old enemies, as long as it is sincere, establishes the pacification of minds and hearts and leads to "moral disarmament." Now, making an exception, perhaps, for the Pact of Locarno, I do not know any other pact having the moral and political value of the Greco-Turkish pact.

Other Pacts Signed

Greece has signed, after the war, other pacts of amity and arbitration, the first of which was concluded between us and Roumania on March 21, 1928, and signed by my friend, the distinguished statesman, Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, and myself as Foreign Minister of Greece. Pacts were also concluded between my country and Yugoslavia on March 27, 1929; Hungary, May 5, 1930; Czechoslovakia, June 8, 1929, and Poland, Jan. 4, 1932. But none of these pacts has the pacifying force of the Greco-Turkish pact.

Greece had accepted the Pact of the League of Nations from the very beginning of its conclusion. It has, besides, adhered to the compromising clause of arbitration of the Court of International Justice of the Hague on Sept. 12, 1929, in accepting thus to submit all of its differences to the arbitration of this supreme court of international justice.

It becomes evident from what has been said thus far that the foreign policy of Greece has based itself on the absolute respect of treaties, conventions and accords signed by her, accords advantageous to her, as well as accords prejudicial and onerous to Greek interests, such as the Treaty of Lausanne, reincorporating Eastern Thrace and Asia Minor in Turkey, and conventions of exchange of populations.

Wants Peace With All

She wants peace with all her neighbors and, naturally, with all other nations. She has definitely sacrificed millenary rights, abandoned her secular national claims on Asia Minor and Eastern Thrace. She has no political difference with Bulgaria, except the question pertaining to the grant of an outlet on the Aegean Sea, of which speaks Article 48 of the Neuilly Treaty and Articles 4 and 5 of the Sevres Treaty, concluded between Greece and the governments of the great powers, by virtue of which Greece had acquired Western Thrace, promising "to give in lease to Bulgaria a space to be used for the direct transit of merchandise coming from or destined for that state."

What is the exact sense of this phrase? Bulgaria pretends to understand it that it contains an obligation on the part of Greece to cede to her a corridor, a part of the Hellenic territory, narrow and long, extending from the Bulgarian frontiers down to the Aegean Sea. It suffices to compare the text of the disposition of the article relating to it with other texts, in order to comprehend the error of the interpretation made by Bulgarians.

Mutual Concessions

In fact, Article 104 of the Treaty of Versailles has assured to Poland a zone on the sea; Article 331 of the Sevres Treaty, in internationalizing the Elba River, has guaranteed to Czechoslovakia a free access to the sea. And the eleventh and thirteenth points of President Wilson conveyed the meaning that to Serbia and Poland must be assured "a free and sure access to the sea." Whereas Article 48 of the Neuilly Treaty guaranteed to Bulgaria the liberty of these economic outlets. It is evident that the juridic interpretation of his text could not recognize to Bulgaria a right of sovereignty over a part of the Greek territory.

The guarantee of economic outlets can be realized under other forms, for example, under the form of the Greco-Serbia convention of May 10, 1923 (Serbian Free Zone in the port of Saloniki, free usage of railroad leading into it), or under the form of the accord of March 23, 1921, concluded between Italy and Czechoslovakia, guaranteeing to the latter the free traffic of her commerce of importation and exportation through the port of Trieste.

Checkered Career

Map Showing Greek Frontier Changes

Union Merger Voted

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—The unanimous decision by members of the Union of Telephone and Telegraph Employees of America to merge with the Brotherhood of Utility Employees was announced today by Bernard Lambe, national president of the brotherhood. The union is an independent organization established several months ago with headquarters in New York, and organization of local units is under way in Boston and other cities.

State Insurance Is Explained To Social Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, June 13—Continuing the session of the National Conference of Social Work, an outline of a "nearly perfect" plan for state health insurance which would safeguard the health of wage earners, farmers and other persons of small or moderate income, pay insurance benefits to the ill, and put doctors on the government pay roll, was laid before the delegates by H. M. Cassidy, director of social welfare, Victoria, British Columbia.

The plan is proposed for adoption by the Government of British Columbia, the first to provide for a comprehensive system of health insurance in Canada. The British Columbia plan was presented to the provincial legislature recently "as a basis for discussion in formulating a health insurance measure for adoption at the next session of the legislature," and has been circulated among the people for their consideration before final action is taken.

When fully in operation the plan is designed to cover 75 per cent of the population of the province; it insures both employees and others who are earning less than $200 per month and their dependents; and insures farmers and their families and indigent persons; it is a voluntary arrangement and is so designed as to be kept free of politics.

Central Fund Established

The plan represents a system whereby wage-earners, farmers and other persons of small or moderate income contribute weekly along with their employers toward a central fund, from which is purchased medical care and cash benefits. Indigents and their dependents are covered with respect to medical benefits only, explained Mr. Cassidy.

The scheme would be financed for employees and their dependents by contributions made weekly or monthly by employers and employees. Contributions by employees are not to exceed 3 per cent of wages and by employers, not to exceed 2 per cent of pay rolls.

"The Government of British Columbia," concluded Mr. Cassidy, "instead of introducing a bill in the Legislature and passing it after weeks of debate has in effect taken the people of the province into its confidence with respect to its plan, and has asked them their opinion. It is hoped that as a result of this democratic process of consolidation there may emerge a scheme which will be understood by the public when it becomes law, and it will have the cordial support of a large section of the population.

Legal Aid for Poor

An appeal for legislation to provide the poor with free legal aid in civil and criminal matters was made by Joseph Konrad Mergler, Montreal lawyer, during an address before the legal group. Declaring that justice is perhaps the greatest boon of civilization, Mr. Mergler said, "Deprive man of free and easy access to justice and you plunge him back into savagery. Oftimes poor people, discouraged because of lack of funds, take the law into their own hands."

Mr. Mergler said that Sweden is the only civilized state that has approached the problem of free legal aid from the proper social angle.

. . . A test of achievement in Social Case Work was defined by Florence R. Day of the School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Achievement," she declared, "can be measured by evidences of less discomfort on the part of the individual and an increasing self respect which shows in a calmer and more effective living."

"The modern tendency in investigation procedure of letting the client produce material spontaneously," she said, "has divulged a type of findings of the existence of which both client and case worker had been unaware. Frequently our planning with a client had become ineffective because what is accepted by both the case workers and client as perfectly good logic is interfered with by feelings which are contradictory. The client doesn't know his own mind. When the opposing forces are reduced or clarified a little they are less strong and a greater consistency in thought and activity becomes possible."

Family Welfare Problems

That interviews in the family welfare work should be handled on an individual basis was the opinion expressed in an address by Miss Susan Burlingham. Family Society of Philadelphia.

"The first interviews must be exploratory on the part of the worker," she said, "aiming also to give the client more understanding of his own situation than he previously had. The client's age, physical condition, and mental capacity must be taken into consideration, also the type of individual he is, whether neurotic, psychotic or delinquent."

Discussing changes in family work which have arisen through the depression, the speaker said that formerly private family agencies were coverage agencies in the field of relief, which meant that their case-work functions were limited. With the recent development of public relief in the United States, private societies were now freer to adjust case-work services to the needs of the community.

Social Expert

H. M. Cassidy

Department of Social Welfare for British Columbia, Who Spoke on Health Insurance Before the National Conference of Social Work in Montreal

'Ugly Duckling': Old Mine Becomes Bright Fairy Cave

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CASTLETON, Eng. — Old disused Derbyshire lead mines at Treak Cliff here, are going to perform a new function. It has been accidentally discovered they have become "a fairyland of geological wonders and remarkable beauty," and they are being excavated.

Mr. John Royce, a well known Derbyshire geologist and former owner of the near-by Blue John Mines, discovered a pot-hole which, on investigation, proved the entrance to the caves. With a band of workers he has continued exploring and excavating and already hundreds of wooden steps have been constructed and electricity is being installed in order that the public may have access to this place of enchantment.

Stalactites in all the colors of the rainbow hang down from the roofs of the caves to meet the stalagmites rising from the floor, while the walls of the caves are alight with the diamond-like Blue John spar.

Particularly beautiful are the stalactites in the final cave which has been explored, where they fall like Gothic arches from the magnificent dome-shaped roof.

New Tax on Soya Bean in Britain Introduces It to 'Man on Street'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A tax upon the imports of the soya bean, announced in the new British budget, is considered here to have added another touch to the remarkable rise of a humble agricultural product.

Only 25 years ago the soya bean was little known outside the Orient. It was certainly not known in Britain. But now British kings of commerce are familiar with the little light brown bean as a commercial product of value.

But, even then, it was not until Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared in the House of Commons he felt he would have to impose a new duty on soya beans, that the average British householder began to ask questions.

Has High Food Value

Even British housewives know little about the bean. Probably only a few of them have ever seen one. Yet research declares that the soya bean has the highest food value, bulk for bulk, of any similar food.

If the housewife had gone to the farmer and asked about the soya she would have learned that it is first and foremost a grain crop for food purposes. A good trade can be done, it is said, if a yield of 15 bushels an acre can be obtained.

But elsewhere the housewife would have heard of the soya as the bean that produces a valuable oil, that when dried it makes a fine cattle food, that the stems and leaves make excellent feeding hay, that when sown the bean makes good pasture, it is claimed for it that, planted in impoverished soil, it restores land to fertility by giving out oxygen.

With all these attributes it is, perhaps, small wonder that the bean which has become a commercial grain in Europe but recently should have been well known in the East since the days of Confucius.

For Man and Beast

For many centuries large parts of China have thrived on the soya bean, the families eating the grain as luncheon and the beasts of the field finding nourishment in it too.

Today European industrialists find the bean a valuable source for "protein" for cattle cake. Large quantities of the bean are imported into Britain in the form of oils, soaps and margarines.

The result of this activity is that European production has risen in 25 years to over 2,000,000 tons, that over 50 different varieties of the bean are now on the market, and that Mr. Chamberlain has asked the aid of the little brown bean in finding revenue for the Government.

Turkish Women to Fight

ANKARA (AP)—Turkey is to follow the lead of Soviet Russia and have women soldiers—but only in time of war. President Ataturk told a woman journalist, "We work to save our men from the horrors of war, but in case of war our women will certainly be enlisted as soldiers."

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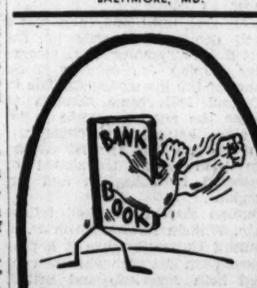

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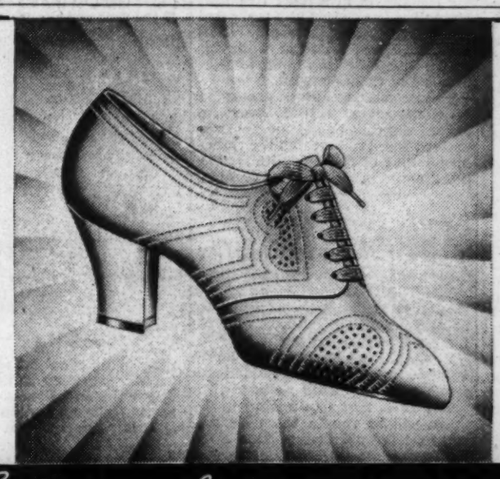

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New York City—Wilbur Coon Foot Comfort Shop, 42 E. 59th St.
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Norfolk, Va.—Wray Shoe Co., 411 Granby St.
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Pittsfield, Mass.—Betters Shoe Store, 84 North St.
Portland, Me.—Davis & Cartland Co., 510 Congress St.
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Dizzy Dean Back In Good Standing With Cards' Fans

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The St. Louis Cardinals, the club that was supposed to have dissension in its ranks, is going at top speed in the National League baseball race. At the conclusion of yesterday's games, Frankie Frisch's boys were only three games behind the leading Giants, which, we are reminded, is not a comfortable lead. Why are the Cardinals traveling at such a speed, despite unrest in their ranks? The answer apparently is, acording to several individuals on the St. Louis pay roll, that there is no dissension on the team now, although there seemed to be until a few days ago. Good feeling was restored among the players because of some quick thinking on the part of Frisch. The story follows:

A short time ago Dizzy Dean and Joe Medwick openly accused each other of "laying down" out on the ball field. Several other players entered into the verbal battle, until nearly the entire club, including Frisch, was backing up Medwick. They practically all agreed that Dizzy was not giving his best to the team, which is almost an unforgivable crime in big league baseball.

Dean's Statements

The accusation riled Dean, and before he had time to stop and think the matter over, he made two statements to the press that the Cardinals didn't like, and you can't blame them. One was that he thought the Giants would win the pennant by a margin of six games. The other was that he wanted to be traded and he didn't care where he went. Now, perhaps Dizzy thinks the Giants will walk into the next World Series by a handy margin, but ball players usually find they get along much better if they keep their thoughts to themselves, especially houghts of that kind. As a matter of fact, one of the veteran Cardinal players said yesterday that he believed the elder Dean would be as unhappy away from the Cards as Babe Ruth was away from the Yankees.

After the Medwick incident, Frisch threatened to slap a heavy fine on Dizzy, although it is understood he did not. The Cardinal pilot also told the great boxman a few things that can't be printed. Dean thought the matter over and admitted that things didn't look any too good for him, although he still insisted that he always had worked hard while on the mound.

Everything Is Forgiven

Last Sunday out in St. Louis, the tall right-hander was selected by Frisch to pitch against the Chicago Cubs. When Dean walked to the box in the first inning he was greeted with boos and catcalls from the Cardinal fans. When he took his first turn at bat the noise increased and was emphasized by a shower of lemons from the stands. This last gesture, coming from the same hometown fans who had cheered him through other great victories, brought tears to the big fellow's eyes. It touched a soft spot on the inside, a spot that even the two-fisted Dean couldn't cast aside.

What Dizzy did to those Cubs during the remainder of that game was sensational. They were beaten by his best pitching performance of the season and a bombardment of Cardinal hits. When the last man was retired, big Diz strolled slowly back toward the dugout, shoulders slumped, his head hung. Then came a smart move by Frisch.

As his star pitcher walked directly in front of the dugout, in full view of the grandstand and everyone in it, Frankie met him with a warm handshake and a pat on the back. A great cheer went up from the stands as the fans understood that all harsh words of a few days before had been forgiven. Dean had pitched an excellent game of ball and Frisch had told him so.

And now, once more Dizzy is the fair-haired boy of St. Louis. His teammates are all "for" him and so are the fans. Sam Breadon, Cardinal president, can thank his manager for straightening out that situation.

Dean, incidentally, won his eighth game of the season yesterday, beating the Braves in a relief role. Carl Hubbell of the Giants also registered his eighth triumph, keeping eight Cincinnati hits scattered while his mates were collecting 16 off of Derringer and Silas Johnson.

The Detroit Tigers took possession of third place in the American League standing by beating the Boston Red Sox, 4 to 1, behind the three-hit pitching of Schoolboy Rowe. The Sox dropped into the second division.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

June 13, 1910

CHICAGO increased its lead in the National League to two full games over New York by defeating the Giants, 6 to 2. Pittsburgh, in fourth place, is only half a game in back of Cincinnati. The Philadelphia Athletics took possession of first place in the American League standing by beating St. Louis while New York was losing to Detroit.

Nearly Forty Yachts To Race to Halifax

PORTLAND, Maine, June 12 (AP)—Nearly 40 yachts were expected to be at the starting line here July 13 for an international yacht race to Halifax, Herbert Payson Jr. of Portland, chairman of the American committee, announced yesterday.

The race, first of its kind in 13 years, will be run in three classes, and entries from Maine, Nova Scotia, Massachusetts and Long Island ports have been received, Payson said. Portland Head Light and the squadron breakwater in Halifax Harbor are the starting and finishing points.

The arrival at Halifax will come during the city's five-day ocean carnival, July 15 to 20.

The race will commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the Royal Nova Scotia yacht squadron, with the Portland and Casco Bay Yacht Clubs of Portland, sponsors of the cruise.

A dinner will be given the yachtsmen here by the State of Maine before the race. Trophies will be awarded winners in each case.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Bonnardel Cup and Its Future

I CAN easily recall the day when Dwight F. Davis, then an undergraduate at Harvard University, donated the Davis Cup for international lawn tennis team matches. The idea was entirely new, so far as this sport was concerned, and there was much discussion as to whether or not it would prove to be a popular competition in the years to come. I can also remember the scene when the players of the British Isles made their appearance at the old Longwood Cricket Club grounds to meet Uncle Sam's representatives in the first of the matches. Arthur W. Gore, Ernest D. Black and H. Roper Barrett were John Bull's representatives, and a good gathering of tennis enthusiasts watched Malcolm D. Whitman, Holcombe Ward and the donor of the cup win five straight matches.

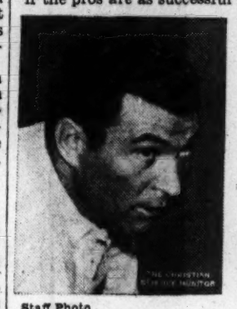
Dwight F. Davis

There was nothing about that beginning that would lead anyone to prophesy that Davis Cup matches would be participated in by almost every sport-playing nation of the world and that the trophy would become one of the most highly valued of any of the international sports trophies now in existence. Only six times since the first match has a year come along when no contest was played for the trophy, and four of those years were during the World War, with the other two in 1901 and 1910.

Professionals Inaugurate a Similar Series

This year found the professional players inaugurating an international professional team competition along similar lines for a trophy that has been donated to the International Professional Players Association by M. Bonnardel, former president of the French Professional Tennis Association. New York was the scene of the matches, and perhaps it was quite appropriate that the American pros should play the perfect host to the French professionals, who had previously eliminated Holland and Ireland in the European zone matches, and fall before the playing of Martin Plaa and Robert Ramillion, four matches to one.

The one surprising feature of the matches was the defeat of William T. Tilden 2d in both of his singles matches. Plaa's victory over the famous veteran might be regarded as not too great a surprise; but it was hardly to be expected that Ramillion would subdue the former world's amateur champion three sets to one, the last at love. As a result, the cup goes back to the home of its origin to stay until some other country is able to defeat the French pros who will defend it. And if the pros are as successful as were the amateur players when they captured the Davis Cup in 1927, the trophy will reside in Paris for quite some time.



Staff Photo
Martin Plaa

Will It Be as Popular as the Davis Cup?

The opening competition for the Bonnardel Trophy did not draw very much attention from the tennis public, and the question is whether or not the professionals will be able to make as much out of their competition as the amateurs have out of theirs. If I had been asked a similar question regarding the Davis Cup 35 years ago, I would never have predicted such a future as it has had. That the professional tournament will ever become as famous as the amateur I do not think possible, and yet I believe that it will grow in popularity and become an annual fixture which will produce some brilliant tennis. When the time comes that open lawn tennis tournaments are held throughout the tennis-playing countries of the world, the cup play will become even more popular than can be the case so long as the present division exists between the two classes. Golf has its Ryder Cup competition, and there seems to be no legitimate reason why tennis should not have a corresponding international competition.

♣ ♣ ♣

Mrs. Moody Doing Well

While the competition has not yet reached the level of Wimbledon, Mrs. Helen Wills Moody of the United States has given considerable evidence of her ability to come back to tennis competition of championship class. She has already captured one tournament prize since she arrived in England, and is apparently well on her way to another. As things look today, there are only two players whom she is likely to meet at Wimbledon who should seriously challenge her attempt to regain that title, and they are Dorothy E. Round, the present titleholder, and Helen Hull Jacobs, the United States champion, who failed in her recent quest for the French title. We realize that Mrs. Moody still has a long way to go before she plays the kind of tennis she showed three or four years ago, but she is showing that she is still to be taken seriously.

Seeded Stars Lose In Southern Tennis

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 13 (AP)—Three seeded stars were absent as quarterfinal matches in the southern amateur tennis tournament got under way today with three veterans and four youngsters aspiring to the title held by Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta.

The elimination of Berkeley Bell, top-seeded New Yorker, by Wilbur Hess, Houston (Texas) collegian, in a spectacular match, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5, yesterday strengthened Grant's position as favorite.

Grant, who yesterday conquered Bruce Baxter and Bert Weltens, both of Austin, Texas, by identical scores, 6—1, 6—4, today faced Malon Courts of Atlanta.

Young Hess today found his path to the semifinals barred by the Missouri Valley titleholder, Hal Surface of Kansas City, who trounced Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla., 6—1, 6—2.

In another striking upset, John McDiarmid, Chicago's representative, rated fifteenth nationally, fell before the placements of Charles Harris, Florida State champion of Palm Beach.

J. Gilbert Hall, listed third, today matched strokes with the Georgia Tech ace, Billy Reese. Hall advanced by a 6—4, 1—6, 6—2 conquest of Lewis D. Carson, captain of the Chinese Davis Cup team, while Reese beat Ernie Sutter of New Orleans, 6—1, 3—6, 7—5.

Martyn Buxby, former University of Texas performer, the third of the seeded victims to drop out, defaulted because of a twisted ankle.

Princeton Corinthians Lead

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—Princeton University's yachtsmen took a commanding lead in the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association's regatta, piling up a total of 31½ points in the six races sailed for the MacMillian Trophy today. At the end of the program, which will be concluded today, Yale was second with 23½ points. Then came Dartmouth, 21½; Harvard, the defending champion, 19; Cornell, 18, and Williams, 14.

Hobart Elects Stein

GENEVA, N. Y., June 13 (AP)—Arthur D. Stein Jr. of Waterbury, Conn., has been elected captain of the 1936 lacrosse team at Hobart College, Francis L. (Babe) Kraus, director of athletics and coach of lacrosse, announced today.

United States College - Bred Golfers Lead

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—For the time being at least, American college-bred players have a strangle hold on the world's golfing honors.

The only major title not in their grasp for the moment, and it is in imminent danger of going the way of the others, is the British open crown. Otherwise, the British and American amateur titles and the American open belong to products of college courses.

The first collegian to command national prominence was H. Chandler Egan, now an Oregon apple rancher. While an undergraduate at Harvard, Egan annexed the United States amateur championship in 1904, and retained it his first year as a graduate. He's belonged to the topflight fraternity ever since. Last year, despite the fact he had passed his fiftieth birthday anniversary, he was a member of the United States Walker Cup team.

Robert A. (Bob) Gardner of Yale, equally famous for his pole-vaulting exploits, won the title four years later and again in 1915. Jess W. Sweetser, another son of Eli, won the amateur in 1922 and the British open in 1926.

After that, until 1933, there was a period dominated largely by the great Robert Tyre Jones Jr., George Terry Dunlap Jr., of New York, winner of the intercollegiate title in 1930 and 1931, came through to capture the amateur crown in '33 and since then all major championships in this country and abroad have been either threatened or dominated by collegians and ex-collegians.

Dunlap started the ball rolling again. William Lawson Little Jr. of Stanford University gave it a prodigious push last year when he captured both American and British amateur crowns and this year when he retained the British title.

Out of the welter of Oakmont's freak greens and fairways fraught with treacherous traps there came last week Samuel McLaughlin Parks Jr., four years out of Pittsburgh University, to capture the United States open championship.

Add to those the names of Charles (Chuck) Kocsis of Michigan University, Johnny Fischer, another Michigan product, Charlie Yates of Georgia Tech, Billy Howell, formerly of Washington and Lee, Bobby Jones of Brown, Bobby Jacobson of Yale and Freddie Haas, L. S. U.

Amherst Golf Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., June 13—John C. Cushman of Upper Montclair, N. J., has been elected captain of the Amherst golf team for next year. Cushman, No. 3 on the team during the last season, has held responsible positions on the Student, undergraduate newspaper, and the "Olio," the college yearbook. Others beside Cushman who were awarded letters included Capt.-Manager William Long '35; John P. King '36, and Buell Critchlow '37.

Annapolis Crews at Poughkeepsie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 13—With the arrival of three crews, officers, coaches and trainers here yesterday from the United States Naval Academy, all of the oarsmen who are to take part in the annual Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta on the Hudson River are now here.

Purdue Losing Some 52 Stars In Sport Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 13—Fifty-two senior athletes who have been important cogs on Purdue's sports teams of the past three seasons, including a host of nationally known stars, closed their collegiate competitive careers here on the occasion of the sixty-first annual commencement exercises.

Included in the great group of senior athletes are eight versatile performers who won major letters in two or more sports during their three years of competition. To Vernon "Beany" Crag of West Lafayette, who won honors in football, basketball, and baseball, goes the honor of being the only "three-sport" man in the group.

Among the other versatile athletes who have made their last effort for the Old Gold and Black are Duane Purvis of Mattoon, Ill., All-American in both football and track; James Carter, Indianapolis, one of the "Touchdown Twins" in football and pole vaulter in track; Norman Cottom of Terra Haute, All-American in basketball, and hurdler on the track team; Frank Haas, Chicago, Ill., football and baseball; Carl Heldt, Evansville, football and track; Vincent Cherico, White Plains, N. Y., football and baseball, and Earl Hoagland, Bloomfield, N. J., football and baseball.

As far as the individual squad losses are concerned, Coach Noble Kizer's gridders will be the hardest hit. Eighteen major lettermen who played in only two losing Big Ten games during their three years of competition will doff the moleskin for the sheepskin.

Coach Ward Lambert's co-championship basketball squad will lose four men, including its great pair of co-captains, Norm Cottom and Ed Shaver, while the baseball team loses 13 men, and the track and cross-country squad 11 men.

Five expert shots from the national championship pistol team, three members of the squash team that made a clean sweep of all the places in the Western Intercollegiate championships, two swimmers, one golfer, three fencers, and one tennis player complete the list of senior losses. The list of men who have completed their competition, by sports, follows:

Football—Herman Adams, West Lafayette; George Basker, South Bend; James Carter, Indianapolis; Vincent Cherico, White Plains, N. Y.; Vernon Craig, West Lafayette; Ernest Davidson, Bloomfield, N. J.; E. D. Denton, Mishawaka; Frank Haas, Chicago, Ill.; Carl Heldt, Evansville; Earl Hoagland, Bloomfield, N. J.; Robert Jennings, West Lafayette; D. E. Jiorle, Phillipsburg, N. J.; Frank Kirk, Orting, Wash.; Joseph Modzeleski, Athol, Mass.; Duane Purvis, Mattoon, Ill.; William Riblet, Elkhart; Dan Toriello, Struthers, Ohio; John Burch, Peru.

Basketball — Norman Cottom, Terre Haute; Vernon Craig, West Lafayette; Charles Meade, Camden; Ed Shaver, Frankfort.

Baseball—B. A. Ambre, Gary; D. Bissett, Pittsburgh, Penna.; Vincent Cherico, White Plains, N. Y.; Vernon Craig, West Lafayette; J. M. Ernst, Montmorenci; Frank Haas, Chicago, Ill.; Earl Hoagland, Bloomfield, N. J.; J. C. Iang, E. St. Louis, Ill.; V. W. Chapman, Chittenango Sta., N. Y.; Phil Elrod, Henryville; O. C. Gable, Parker; W. A. Krzewinski, Western Springs, Ill.; Willard Williamson, Rising Sun.

Track and Cross-Country—James Carter, Indianapolis; P. C. Clapp, Marysville; Norman Cottom, Terre Haute; J. R. Douglas, West Lafayette; C. H. Gumner, Dayton, Ohio; Carl Heldt, Evansville; Harry Hollis, Indianapolis; S. Naismith, Chicago, Ill.; David McQueen, Lafayette; Duane Purvis, Mattoon, Ill.; Kenneth Sandbach, Gary.

Squash—A. B. Berry, New Rochelle, N. Y.; B. B. Carr, West Lafayette; R. E. Jordan, West Lafayette.

Pistol—C. O. Farlow, Lafayette; H. C. Crabtree, Clay City; C. W. Sullivan, Peru; W. H. Yarber, Jeffersonville; J. O. Bradshaw, East Chicago.

Golf—R. T. Newman, Peru.

Tennis—J. C. Ertel, Indianapolis.

Fencing—W. C. Huffman, Indianapolis; O. G. Lewis, New Palestine; W. A. Rogers, Langley Field, Va.

Swimming and Waterpolo—G. E. Hunt, Zionsville; E. W. Johnston, Fort Wayne.

Katherine Stammers To Meet Mrs. Moody

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—Katherine E. Stammers, England's left-handed hard court tennis champion, defeated Eileen Bennett Whittingstall, 7—5, 6—1, in the third round of the Kent championship today and thus qualified to meet Helen Wills Moody in the semifinals tomorrow.

Realizing she faces the severest test of her comeback campaign in the match with Miss Stammers, who is ranked No. 3 in England, Mrs. Moody rested at her hotel today.

If successful against Miss Stammers, Mrs. Moody will probably clash in the finals with Dorothy E. Round, Great Britain's No. 1 player.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	30	13	.698
St. Louis	29	18	.617
Pittsburgh	31	20	.608
Brooklyn	23	22	.511
Chicago	22	22	.500
Cincinnati	19	27	.413
Philadelphia	16	27	.372
Boston	11	32	.256

Results June 12

St. Louis 8, Boston 6.
St. Louis 5, Boston 4.
Chicago 15, Philadelphia 0.
Philadelphia 11, Chicago 8.
New York 10, Cincinnati 4.
Pittsburgh 7, Brooklyn 3.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	31	19	.620
Chicago	26	19	.578
Detroit	25	22	.532
Cleveland	24	22	.522
Boston	25	23	.521
Washington	22	26	.458
Philadelphia	20	25	.444
St. Louis	14	31	.311

Results June 12

Detroit 4, Boston 1.
Chicago 7, Washington 2.
New York 11, St. Louis 4.
St. Louis 7, New York 6.
Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 5.

Twelve Straight for Scots

HAMILTON, Ont., June 13 (AP)—The touring Scots football team defeated the Hamilton Selects by a score of 10-1 to chalk up its twelfth straight win Tuesday night. A crowd of 4500 saw the game.

A Lake in the City
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Rhode Island and Bay State Seniors Tie for Title

DR. THOMAS WHITE, unattached, of Belmont, and John A. Gammon of the Rhode Island Country Club, tied for the championship title of the New England Senior Golfers' Association at the Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, Mass., yesterday. They will meet in a playoff for the title and trophy today.

Gammon and Dr. White completed their two rounds with scores of 167. Dr. White, playing in Class C (60 to 64), yesterday added an 80 to his first-day total of 87, while Gammon scored an 84 yesterday to add to his opening-day score of 83. Gammon plays in Class D (55 to 59).

Charles C. Handy of Salem, Class D player, who led the field Tuesday with an 81, continued to lead the field yesterday for 35 of the 36 holes. On the last hole he flubbed two shots in the road and finally took a 7. His two-day total of 168 gave him third place.

♣ ♣ ♣

Marshall Denies Rumor—George P. Marshall, president of the Boston Redskins professional football club, who was said to be at the head of a syndicate interested in the purchase of the Braves baseball team, yesterday denied this rumor in a statement from Washington. Marshall said there is positively nothing to the story.

♣ ♣ ♣

Two Games Tomorrow—The Braves and St. Louis Cardinals are scheduled to play another doubleheader tomorrow at Braves Field, their second in three days. Tuesday's postponed game caused the double bill. Tomorrow is Ladies' Day and all women will be admitted to the grandstand upon payment of a 10-cent tax.

♣ ♣ ♣

Promising Athletes for Harvard—The following athletes, members of the graduating class at Philips Exeter Academy, have expressed preference for Harvard: Winthrop Jameson of Belmont, football and hockey; Harry K. N. Brookings, football; Arthur Jones of Medford, pitcher; Nicholas Kerr, captain of the track team; Philip Dean, captain of crew, and Frank Downey, football, hockey and lacrosse.

Quite a number of the Exeter students plan to enter Dartmouth. A few of the others will go to Yale, University of Pennsylvania, Williams, Tufts and Florida.

♣ ♣ ♣

Bay State Tennis Doubles—Lockwood Tower and Dwight Robinson, fourth seeded team, yesterday entered the semifinal round of the Massachusetts doubles tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club. Tower and Robinson defeated James Roberts and Burt Wilkinson, seeded No. 8, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4, in the quarterfinals.

George Abbott and Dr. Colker Caner, another seeded team, advanced, defeating D. S. Niles and Dowson, 6—3, 8—6, in a third-round match. Two other teams in the third round won by default. They were Paul Guibord and Larry Rice and J. Brooks Fenno and Henry R. Guild.

♣ ♣ ♣

Here and There—Middlebury College has elected three captains, Elwood Hoxie of Wollaston, Mass., track; Richard L. Nelson of Wollaston, golf; and John C. Holmes of Middlebury, Vt., tennis . . . A men's open twilight tennis tournament in singles and doubles will be played on the Palmer Street Courts, Winchester, starting June 18 at 5:30 p. m. James A. Riley, 155 Highland Avenue, Winchester, is receiving entries . . . Anton Kishon, Bates College sophomore and I. A. A. A. hammer throwing champion, yesterday left for Berkeley, Calif., and the National Collegiate A. A. meet. Larry Johnson, runner-up to Kishon, will not go, although invited . . . Dr. W. G. Kendall of Wollaston was the only member of the Gold Star group to play in the New England senior golf tourney at Woodland. He received a special prize for playing in Class AA (75 years and over) . . . Bob Crowley, Norfolk Golf Club pro, and medalist at the Professional Golfers' Association tourney last year, was honored at a dinner by a group of 250 last night at Westwood . . . In the Women's Eastern Golf Association tourney just completed at Huntingdon Valley, Deborah Verry of Marion, Mass., placed seventh; Rosamond Vahey of Lowell, Mass., placed eighth and Dorothy Hunter Whittemore of West Newton, Mass., tenth.

U. S. Davis Cup Players In Queen's Club Tennis

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—America's Davis Cup tennis team arrived yesterday and will plunge into preliminary competition in the Queen's Club tournament next week, playing singles and doubles.

Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn will form one American doubles team in that tournament and Donald Budge and Gene Mako another. Sidney Wood, fifth member of the squad, will team up with Enrique Maier, veteran Spanish Davis Cup player.

The team had a fine trip across and kept in trim with daily workouts on deck.

Joseph W. Wear of Philadelphia, captain of the team, appeared none too sanguine about winning the cup from Great Britain, assuming the United States survives the interzone finals, probably against Australia.

"Bunny Austin and Fred Perry always are very good," he said. "Our boys will have to be at the top of their form and Austin and Perry a little bit off if we are to beat them."

Yale and Harvard Horsemen Reach College Polo Final

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—Yale sprang a stunning surprise yesterday, on the United States Military Academy team, when its horsemen defeated the Cadets by one goal in the semifinal round of the National Intercollegiate Polo championship, on Morris Memorial Field, Governors Island, by a score of 10 to 9.

The defending champions, Harvard, won an easy victory in the other semifinal, defeating Pennsylvania Military College by a score of 15 to 5. This had been expected, however, as the Cambridge four were better mounted, and this more than offset the more experienced team play of the Pennsylvanians.

But the Cadet four, with the prestige of their indoor victory, were strong favorites, and the victory of the New Haven team came as a complete surprise. Here also it was the superior mounting that told the tale, especially in the later chukkers, when J. Peter Grace, especially, outrode the Cadets to score goal after goal, and finally carry his teammates to victory. Peter Dominick was also a tower of strength to Yale, and his yellow helmet acted as a signal of power as he took part in the defense and the later attacks.

Edward Gerry and Thomas J. Davis were both responsible for the superior play of the Harvard team, while P. M. C. lacked the teamwork which characterized their indoor performances. Gerry scored six of the goals, to four for Davis, and a foul against Davis in which he was knocked off his horse, added that rare score, a penalty goal. The winners meet on Saturday in the final.

Harvard	Penn M. C.
No. 1—Edward Gerry	W. L. Pickering
2—Townsend Winmill	C. C. Combs Jr.
3—T. J. Davis	John Young
Back—F. J. Johnson	Warner Jones

Score—Harvard 15, Pennsylvania Military College 5. Goals—Gerry 6, Davis 4, Winmill 3 Johnson, penalty for Harvard; Combs 4, Jones for Penn. M. C. Referee—Thomas Brady. Time—Six 7½-minute chukkers.

Yale	West Point
No. 1—R. E. L. Wilson	C. E. Combs
2—Peter Dominick	J. K. Brown Jr.
3—Peter Grace	A. H. Wilson Jr.
Back—J. K. Secor	H. M. Estes Jr.

Score—Yale 10, United States Military Academy 9. Goals—Grace 6, Dominick 2, R. Wilson, Secor for Yale; A. Wilson 5, Combs 2, Brown, Estes for West Point. Referee—Thomas Brady. Time—Six 7½-minute chukkers.

Mrs. Vare Captures Sixth Eastern Title

PHILADELPHIA, June 13 (AP)—The difference between a three-putt and a birdie has decided the women's eastern golf championship, returning the crown to the sturdy Glenna Collett Vare, five-time national titleholder.

Mrs. Vare, who has her eyes on the forthcoming national, captured the championship for the sixth time yesterday—a new record in the history of the event—by taking a sub-par 4 on the eighteenth green at Huntingdon Valley Country Club, while Edith A. Quier of Reading, Penna., was three-putting herself out of the picture with a five.

The home-hole birdie, climaxing a steady 78 round, gave Mrs. Vare a 54-hole total of 237, one better than the up-state girl, who had set the pace for the tournament through the first 36 holes. Miss Quier compiled an 82 for a 238 total.

Mrs. W. G. Hamilton Jr. of the Home Club, finished third with 241, but the rest of the field was far back. Fourth place went to Barbara Stoddard, Glen Head, L. I., with 250, while Jean Bauer, Providence, R. I., and Frances Williams, former titleholder from Allentown, deadlocked at 251.

Mrs. Vares steadiness in the last two rounds of the tournament, in which she posted 77-78, established her as an outstanding contender for the women's national title, and a threat against the continued reign of Virginia van Wie.

With individual honors settled, the linkswomen turned their attention today to the Griscom cup intercity matches, between Boston, New York and Philadelphia teams. The matches last until Saturday, with New York, the trophy-defender, meeting Boston in the opening battle today.

College Baseball Results

Harvard 5, Brown 2.
Virginia 9, Yale 0.

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Religious Tenets Barred at Trial Of Damage Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—Damages awarded in the retrial of a most unusual court case have established precedent which Christian Scientists aver will bar the introduction of religious arguments beyond the proper judicial proceedings of a court in similar future cases.

Reversing the first trial's judgment, a jury in the Supreme Court at Mineola, New York, awarded $750 for damages sustained in an automobile accident to Mrs. Lucy S. Kirk, a Christian Scientist, in her suit against George Cisler.

The Judge's Charge

The Nassau County trial court had allowed adverse comment upon Mrs. Kirk's religion to creep into the proceedings during the trial with the result that Judge Paul Bonynge in charging the jury declared that her religious beliefs disclaimed the reality of physical injuries and hence "if pains are not real and fractures do not exist, the jury is in no position under the law to award damages for injuries that are non-existent."

The first suit ultimately drew an award of $75 to Mr. Cisler "for damages to his automobile."

It was brought out during the trial that although Mrs. Kirk had been considered seriously injured, she steadfastly refused medical attention and made complete recovery under Christian Science treatment.

Attracted Wide Attention

Newspapers in many lands gave wide publicity to the case and Christian clergymen joined with newspapermen in condemning the original court decision as threatening injustice to Christians who live up to their religious beliefs. A widely-read columnist, Arthur Brisbane, wrote, "As adherents of Christianity, we are all taught to turn the other cheek. Does the court base its verdicts upon how closely we adhere to this Christianly practice?"

Mrs. Kirk appealed the verdict of the lower court and on April 5, 1935, the Appellate Division, Second Department, of Brooklyn, rendered a decision granting her appeal and sending the case back for a new trial. The Appellate Court ruled: "It was an error to permit, in the circumstances, the tenets of the Christian Science religion to creep into the trial in a manner inviting, to the plaintiff's prejudice, personal issues between her and the jury."

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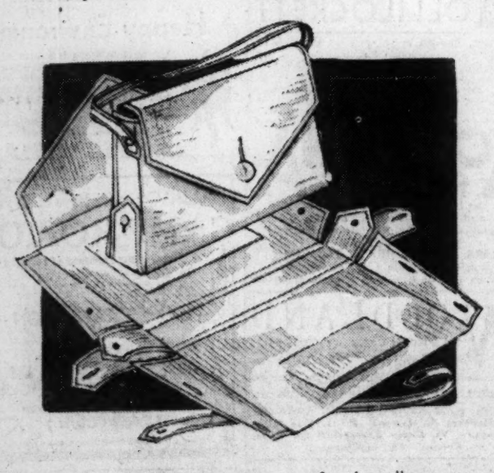

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Pioneer Coach Goes to Museum

Famous old stagecoach that traveled frontier trails prior to and during Civil War period carried many noted persons in its day.

Greeley Coach Now in Kit Carson Museum, Fort Lyon, Colo.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREELEY, Colo.—The old "Greeley stage coach," whose stout wheels churned up the dust along a hundred lonely, dangerous trails of the pioneer West, after it left the shops in which it was made at Concord, N. H., in 1857, has at last found a permanent resting place in the Kit Carson Museum at Fort Lyon, in the Arkansas Valley of southern Colorado, according to information received here by persons who are interested in the fate of this historic vehicle.

To the westerner of today the old coach is usually known as the "Greeley stage coach," because it is claimed to be the coach in which Horace Greeley, famous New York publicist, made a part of one journey into the West. Because Horace Greeley gave his editorial sponsorship to the formation of the Greeley Union Colony in 1870, which later grew into the present city of Greeley, the fate of the old coach, is of special interest to local people.

Although it is ending its days under the title of the old "Greeley" stagecoach, the stanch old four-wheeler with its high boxlike body cradled upon long, swinging leather sills, has spun down far-flung trails under various and more poetic names including Morning Star, Prairie Flower, White Fawn, Little Pittsburgh and Old Overland. As Little Pittsburgh, the coach is credited with being the first stagecoach to reach Leadville, Colo., the world-famous rich mining camp in the cloudlands of the Rockies.

For several years the coach was the property of J. T. Elder, garage owner and rancher at Las Animas, Colo., who secured it from the county fair association of Bent County, Colorado. The fair association had bought it from Frank W. Nott of Denver, son of S. W. Nott, pioneer westerner who used it in his coaching business.

Before Mr. Elder rescued the old coach, it had stood for several years, forgotten and neglected in a vacant lot, a prey to the ravages of blistering sun and crackling cold, a roosting place for stray birds, a shelter for homeless dogs, just another bit of rotting rubbish of the past.

According to Mr. Nott the old coach was built at Concord, N. H., about 1857 and sold new for $1100. In the early 60's it was used on the trail between Missouri and Platte River points. During the Civil War it was used on the trail from Fort Leavenworth to Denver and fare between the two points was $100. In the 70's it was used to transport passengers from Denver into the mountain mining camps and from Denver into the Black Hills gold camps.

General Grant, on his trip to Colorado during the heyday of Colorado's gold and silver glory, is said to have ridden in the coach, on his trips into the mining camps. Bullet holes in the body of the coach bear testimony to an attack by road agents in 1873.

China Rejects Some Of Japan's Demands

(Continued from Page 1)

Wang canceled his projected air trip to Changtu, because of "growing diplomatic pressure here."

PEIPING, June 13 (AP)—The departure of Gen. Ho Ying-chin, chairman of the now outlawed Peiping Military Council, caused a sharp increase of nervousness here today over impending events in the controversy with Japan.

Southbound trains were jammed with families of officials evacuating the area.

New Commander Named

Prior to his departure, General Ho called an extraordinary session of the Military Council and appointed the former Manchurian commander, Gen. Pao Wen-tueh to the supreme command in north China.

General Ho supposedly was on his way to a conference with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who has been in the far west city of Changtu.

A portion of the Japanese garrison of 300 men at Koupeikow, the Great Wall gateway north of Peiping, arrived at Miyun and Hauiju, 40 miles northwest of Peiping.

It was also reported that 12 Japanese troop trains and an armored train had gone inside the Great Wall through Shanhaikwan since Monday.

The Japanese have notified the Chinese authorities here that a squadron of 12 to 17 Japanese airplanes will fly from Jehol to Peiping to inspect the evacuation of Chinese troops. The planes are expected tomorrow.

Secret Protocols Seen Cause of Concessions From China to Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13—In the midst of the grave North China crisis, American diplomacy, largely through no fault of its own, is still wandering in a fog.

The State Department, it would seem, has been unable to get precise indications on the following all-important leading questions:

(1) What Japan is really demanding from the North China authorities.

2. Whether the Nanking authorities are leaning toward resistance or will make substantial concessions.

3. What Britain and France are prepared to do; whether the British feelers to the United States indicate that a positive British policy will replace the present marking-time.

Thickening

Under these circumstances, while the crisis thickens with every passing hour, Washington policy is determinedly "hands-off." President Roosevelt himself is following affairs, but only incidentally to the immediate perplexities of his legislative program. The State Department has not deemed matters grave enough to send for Dr. Stanley Hornbeck, head of the Far Eastern Division, and ranking official on Asiatic policy. He is still absent on leave.

So it is that, with Britain still mainly preoccupied with the Abyssinian crisis, the Japanese army has virtually a free hand in North China. Washington does nothing more than reiterate the old Stimsonian non-recognition doctrine which may be speedily rendered obsolete by China's own surrender on the question of recognizing Manchoukuo.

May Be Fatal to China

And thus authorities agree with the conclusion announced today by the Foreign Policy Association's weekly bulletin:

"Unless a broad popular uprising, analogous to the student movement of 1919, throws off Nanking's suppression of anti-Japanese elements and finds means to combat Tokyo's growing encroachments, the result will be the extinction of what little remains of China's independence."

The twilight of North China is thus described on the horizon by many authorities, and they do not see what concrete policies could be adopted to prevent it. Again Japan has adopted a policy of action precisely when the rest of the world has its hands more than full.

That China has already secretly surrendered to Japan the substance of its sovereignty in the northern provinces is charged in the same Foreign Policy Association bulletin by T. A. Bisson. He reports the charge previously heard here, and coming directly from a Chinese newspaper. What secret protocols were attached to the Tangku truce of May 31, 1933, between China and Japan which gave to Japan the extensive concessions demanded by the sensational 21 demands of 1915.

Unconfirmed Explanation

That such protocols exist cannot be confirmed from official sources here, and the Foreign Policy Association presumably presents their report only as a rumor which is widely circulated. But if they exist, the F. P. A. continues: "It would go far to explain the importance attached to the Tangku truce by the Japanese authorities and the otherwise inexplicable references to it which accompany their recent demands.

It would also supply the reason for Nanking's long list of concessions to Japan since 1933; the restoration of through railway traffic between Peiping and Mukden, the resumption of postal communications with Manchoukuo, the refunding of the "Nishihara" loans, the establishment of customs posts along the Great Wall, and the tariff favors to Japanese goods. In constantly referring to the Tangku Truce the Japanese authorities, under this interpretation, are in effect calling for the fulfillment of additional pledges which the Nanking regime has so far been unable to carry out.

Moreover, the bulletin points out that recent Chinese policy has paved the way for the current aggressive moves by the Japanese military and "guarantee their success without the necessity of firing a shot. From a broader point of view, it has also stifled the growth of a vigorous Chinese nationalism, evidenced before 1931, on which the protection of China's independence must ultimately depend."

Greek Pottery Found in Spain Hints At Familiar Spanish Comb Headdress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Discoveries of Roman remains have just been effected at Sagunto, on the East coast of Spain, among which has been recovered a remarkable piece of pottery of Greek origin which it is hoped may throw light on the mystery of its famous predecessor, the head of the Lady of Elche, now in the Paris Louvre. The coiffure of both heads distantly resembles the Spanish comb, and some authorities incline to the belief that it can be traced back to pre-Roman days.

Some 800 architectural treasures in Spain are now being looked after by the State. An organization called the Committee of Civil Constructions is responsible.

It has been found that a "stitch in time" may prevent irreparable damage to some fine old building. Also frequently the work done in this connection has led to discoveries of a most valuable kind. One of the most interesting archaeological finds recently made was the discovery of the city of Italica which promises to prove a Spanish Pompeii.

The famous amphitheater near Seville stood disconnected until 1924 when a section of a street was unearthed. The authorities then stepped in to prevent builders and others helping themselves to stone. Recent excavations show that a large city existed with streets laid according to the four cardinal points.

The mosaics, for which Italy has always been famous, are truly wonderful in the Italica ruins. There are scenes in which figure Hercules and Nero, centaurs, fauns, herons and other birds, etc. Expert workmen are restoring these scenes.

Italica was founded by Scipio, "the African," to provide a place of retreat for veterans who had fought with him against the Carthaginians. It contained palaces, villas, baths, a fine amphitheater and houses of singular beauty. Three blocks of these have been laid bare recently.

Counter Contains 84 Kinds of Wood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Back from America on a holiday, Jack Abercrombie spent nine months at his father's hotel at Rocklea, Queensland, completing an inlaid counter for which £300 has been refused. He used 1006 pieces of wood, comprising 84 varieties of Queensland timber.

When he got back to America, the fame of this counter had preceded him for he was requested to make another for one of San Francisco's leading clubs.

Jack is an architect and gained considerable fame in the United States by modeling a replica of one of the main theaters. Although the theater included 7000 tiny theater seats, the whole model can be covered by a man's hat.

Auto Firm Refuses To Set Age Limit

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—George Stableford, Charlotte automobile distributor, said that his company is one of the industries disinclined to discard employees after 40.

Because of old-age pension comment and a tendency by some industries to drop employees more than 40 years old, the Oldsmobile company, which he represents, made a survey of ages of its men in the Lansing, Mich., plant. It was found that more than 28 per cent of them are past 40.

Mr. Stableford said that the field force of the company working out of Charlotte is composed entirely of men of 40 years of age or older.

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NRA Extension Voted by Senate By 28 Majority

(Continued from Page 1)

Thomas D. Schall (R) of Minnesota at 3:52 a. m. today.

For approximately 15 hours he was on the floor almost continuously, and for practically all of that time he was speaking, although his talk followed no regular pattern and at most of the period made no pretense to have anything to do with the subject under consideration.

Under the easy-going Senate rules the self-styled "Kingfish" was able to block the will of the majority while he discoursed on a variety of topics. These included:

Copious extracts from the Bible.

Copious extracts from Victor Hugo.

Several hours' random disquisition on the Constitution, its amendments and its preamble.

Recipe for frying oysters and making pot likker.

Recipe for Roquefort cheese salad dressing.

Beauties of sleep.

History of Frederick the Great.

What became of the sword Frederick the Great sent to General Washington.

Except for the audacity of the Long filibuster itself, and the possibility that it might interfere with continuation of the balance of NRA agencies, which automatically expire day after tomorrow unless previously continued, the Senate controversy would have attracted slight attention. Administration leaders had hoped to push the measure through Monday.

Too Much for Record

Like the famous all-night session of the Democratic national convention in Chicago in 1932 that finally nominated Mr. Roosevelt for President, the story of the all-night session of the Senate will probably not be completely told until years afterward. Reporters who drowsed through the session were too sleepy to record the full narrative. Senators were sleeping at their homes in Washington this morning, and the staid Congressional Record whose pride it is to appear bright and early like the newspaper with the milkman's bottles in the morning, broke off its narrative of the Senate with the abrupt comment, like that of a magazine serial:

"(Mr. Long resumed his speech which will be published when it shall have been concluded)

"(To be continued)"

Internal evidence indicates that the Congressional Record went to press at about 4 a. m.

Vigorous Protest Voiced

For the most part the dominant impression was one of wonder that one man, in what is pleased to call itself "the greatest deliberative body in the world" was able to hold up the nation's business while he discoursed on how to fry oysters, and the best recipe for making "pot likker."

A growing irritation by fellow senators which was most forcibly expressed among the freshmen group and from the very radicals whom Mr. Long has chiefly tried to win to his banner, was evident.

Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D), Washington, who represents the group, voiced this feeling:

"Does the Senator realize that we new members have sat back for six months, saying nothing, and seeing every effort to improve the welfare of the country blocked and stifled by the Senator from Louisiana.

"I want to say that several of us are disposed to sit here tonight, tomorrow and from now on, to stop the Senator from Louisiana from controlling this Senate."

Cost of Filibuster Estimated at $4650

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 13

THE cost of recording the things that Senator Long of Louisiana said about fried oysters, guinea hens, turnip greens and other matters in his 15½-hour filibuster against extending NRA was estimated today at $4650.

After the first 10 hours of his speech, James W. Murphy, chief Senate reporter, figured that enough words had been spoken to fill 60 pages in the Congressional Record at a cost of $50 a page. At that rate the cost of printing the "pot likker" and fried oyster recipes which Mr. Long recited would alone be around $100.

It was estimated by reporters that the Senator and others who took part occasionally in the filibuster averaged 150 words a minute, or 9000 an hour.

Dixie Author Trouper at 80

Dan Emmett, composer of the long-popular southern song, "Dixie," trouped with the old Al G. Field minstrel show when he was well past 80.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Indians Came

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Our story opened on a fine August morning of the year 1689, when Seth Hubbard, on his way to the alder swamp to milk the cow, was captured by a small band of Indians. He recognized one of them as Bedagi, with whom his father had often traded. When the intruders took to the woods again, they carried off Mrs. Snow, aneighbor of the Hubbards, her four-year-old daughter Persis, Seth and quantities of the Snows' food, clothes and household articles. John Hammond, who came after them in an attempt to rescue the prisoners, was captured, too. The party traveled in canoes to an Indian village on the Penobscot River. There Seth helped the Indians work in the cornfields, and a girl named Keoka helped him to learn the Indian names for things. When all the corn had been dried, the braves gathered for a harvest feast.

Chapter Seven

SETH was told to stand outside the door on one side and Keoka's grandmother stood on the other, shaking her hands and dancing, her old wrinkled face filled with smiles as she sang, "Wegage oh nelo woh!"—"Fat is my eating! Fat is my eating!" Seth also danced and sang, though he made a face at John Hammond, going into the lodge with the warriors.

When the men had been served, the crier appeared at the door and called, and now from all parts of the town the women came hurrying with their wooden bowls for their share of the feast which each took back to her own wigwam to eat. Persis and Mrs. Snow did not come, but Keoka was there and laughed at both Seth and her grandmother, imitating their dancing in high spirits. When the women were gone again, the men sat about the lodge each in turn telling tales of old hunts or wars, singing songs, or repeating legends. Seth remained at the entrance, his head resting against the frame of the house, the bowl heaped with Indian stew in his hands. He could not understand very much of what was being said inside, but the deep voices soothed him and the sound of laughter, and when the old squaw who sat on the other side of the entrance caught his glance, she smiled at him wisely and kindly. "Good," she said in her own language, content in the moment, like a squirrel with a nut, Seth thought.

The Approach of Winter

But he was English and could not forget the winter that lay before them, even there sitting in the late afternoon sunshine, drowsy with eating.

It seemed as though the rain had held off only until the corn could be harvested, for now it rained and rained, day after day. Many of the leaves fell in the constant drip and one could see hills beyond the woods that had been invisible in the summer; the earth was soggy underfoot; the river rose, almost covering the light tidal strip at its banks; and by day and night the loons gave their wild call, signifying rain still to come.

Seth, whose duty it was to find wood, was wet all the time and so for that matter were most of the others, for hunting and fishing must go on rain or shine, and the lodges were full of the steaming of wet blankets and the smell of drying wool and leather. The dogs, too, crowded into the shelter; Seth often woke in the night to find several lying on top of him in the narrow space where he curled, his feet to the fire. With five grown-up people and four children, there was little room in the wigwam, and worst of all was the smoke which the rain drove back from the vent hole and which filled the place with its choking fumes, smarting his throat and eyes. The smoke at least kept away the last mosquitoes and biting flies, but on the fleas it had no effect.

But Seth minded all this less than he had expected and to his own surprise neither he nor the other white people seemed any the worse for their soakings. However, he did keep as close to the fire as he could, and more than once caught Bedagi's cuff for being slow to go out into the drizzle when ordered. There were many hours of enforced leisure, some of which he used in whittling himself a wooden fork with two tines at which Bedagi at first scoffed, declaring that it had horns like a snail. But later, his master ordered one for himself, and so did the rest of the lodge, each making Seth some small present in return.

One morning Seth wakened to a different feel in the air. The patter of rain on the sides of the lodge which had been so constant was gone, the smoke of the fire rose straight through the vent hole, instead of being beaten back into his stinging eyes and nostrils; his blood tingled with the cold freshness of the air.

The Hunting Season

Stealing outdoors, he found all the world sparkling with a million raindrops flashing in the sun. Even in the rain many of the maples and beeches had begun to change their color; now they shone in scarlet and wet gold, and the cornstalks that had been so green and stalwart were pale and frail as ghosts.

A perfect fury of hunting took the tribe and there were many feasts. Keoka took him with her one day after a deer. He was very much surprised, for he had never seen one of the women go hunting before.

"I am the only man in our lodge," she explained smiling. "Some day when I marry, my husband will hunt for us."

"I'll hunt for you today, Keoka," said Seth, but the girl shook her head, looking important and mischievous at the same time.

"You are only a captive boy," she said. "They would be angry, if I let you take the gun."

"But you are only a girl," said Seth. "You may be able to hunt rabbits and deer, but what can you do in winter, when the wolves are about and you must face the great ones of the forest?"

The girl bit her lip and then smiled. Leaning the gun against a tree, she pulled up her sleeve and showed her arm with a deep red scar.

"A bear," she said briefly. "Natanis killed him with his tomahawk."

"Are you not afraid?" asked Seth awed.

"No," she said, "the bear's meat saved us. We were starving." She pulled down her sleeve, and seeing his face, began to laugh.

"How can you laugh?" asked Seth.

"You look as though you were starving now," said Keoka. "There is plenty of corn, and there is the hunter's moon." She touched his arm. "If you live with us, you must learn to trust the Great Spirit for your food."

The Wild Geese Fly

Later in the afternoon, he found that she was a very good shot. She killed a young stag, butchered the meat, and carried a load back to camp as heavy as he could carry, using all his strength. Later, she showed him how the meat was jerked, cutting it into long strips and drying it for the winter over a slow fire. Bit by bit, and chiefly through Keoka, he learned Indian ways.

All to himself Seth sang the wailing prisoner's song, "I don't know where I go." The very landscape, itself, added to his sense of desolation. It was not the varied red of the maples nor the yellow of the many birches that made Seth feel sick for home, but the small red of the wild strawberry leaves and the starred bramble vines that ran close to earth and had so often caught at his bare ankles when he used to cross the home pasture to get Jenny; it was the purple-red of the low-bush blueberries, and the round bright red of the checkerberries under their green and glossy leaves in the woods, and the red of the robin's breasts—all these small and intimate scarlets of autumn pierced him with a sense of exile and set him wondering inconsequentially, if his mother were letting Abigail wear the red muffler she had knitted for him.

He made a solemn vow, alone, by the side of the river, that he would never give up trying to return home.

Then one night the wild geese flew over the village. Seth woke to their call in the darkness, plucking at the heart with its one single wild note of challenge and exploration. Looking through the smoke hole, he thought the stars were for a moment darkened by the passing of great wings.

Bedagi spoke from the other side of the wigwam.

"Tomorrow we go."

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]

Drawn by Helen Sewell for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Keoka Came on a Stag in the Forest

Folk Songs and Music of Hungary

By Pearl Strachan

IT was Hungarian music, so tradition tells, that attracted the gypsies to Hungary. Gypsies, during the Middle Ages, were kept at the great castles to play and sing for princes and for dukes. And they have developed such skill in playing the national instrument, the cimbalom, that it has come to be regarded by many as a gypsy instrument.

While it is true that the cimbalom, which is a form of dulcimer, is used in gypsy orchestras, it is also the favorite instrument in the homes of a great number of the Hungarian people, both rich and poor. From the time of the Crusades, when it is more than likely that returning warriors brought it into Hungary from the regions surrounding the Holy Land, it has accompanied the rich historic ballads, the songs of courage and romance, and the stirring national songs about liberty which every Hungarian sings.

Festive Evenings at Home

When the family gathers in the evening, after the cattle are sheltered and the horses stabled for the night, the Hungarian peasants who own a cimbalom make the rafters ring with the popular, "Ritka Buza, Ritka Arpa," a song with a definite, typical rhythm, meaning, "Rare the Barley, Rare the Wheat, Rare the Little Girl Who's Neat," and with other folk songs handed down from generation to generation. Perhaps they dance the various well-known figures called "Melancholy," "Affectionate," "Spirited," "Clasping Hands." If they are in the mood, and the musicion is talented, their feet will trip till dawn, or at least until they can trip no more, for the Hungarian loves dancing beyond all other forms of exercise, and the music has magic for practiced, youthful feet.

With the help of the tárogató, the bass clarinet, which produces that plaintive "sob-laughter" characteristic of certain Hungarian instruments, the songs and the dances may be now gay, now sad, changing suddenly from one mood to another, in true Magyar fashion.

Rhythm is the outstanding feature of both Hungarian poetry and Hungarian music, the correct accenting of the latter being made to follow closely the language to which it forms the accompaniment. Sharply emphasized strophes, unequal length of line, and distinctly marked periods make the musical rhythm varied and interesting. Many districts have kept their own special songs. They are divided into different classes according to the occasion for which they are used, betrothals, weddings, christenings, battles, funerals, harvesting and so forth.

Gay Embroideries

The vivid contrasts which are to be noted in the music of the countryside are also to be found in the brilliantly colored costumes, with their lavish embroideries, usually of a floral design. With a passionate love for flowers, especially the rose, the peasants cover their costumes—the children's dresses and caps, the women's linen blouses and skirts, aprons and headbands, the men's billowing shirt sleeves and white felt mantles—with all the gay tulips, roses, lilies, carnations, marigolds and other flowers that the embroidery needle can crowd into the space available. Their garments are a riot of color and bloom like the gardens inclosed behind the wide, painted gates at the entrance to their homes.

During the hardships which followed the plunging of Hungary into the World War many cherished instruments were lost sight of, but those who have preserved their cimbaloms through troublous days cherish them more than ever, as they remind them of so much that was beautiful and is permanent therefore in their national customs.

At the last Homelands Exhibit of the International Institute in Boston, an organization active in keeping alive in America the priceless folk arts and customs of citizens who have come from other lands, many interesting musical instruments were displayed and led to the discovery of a number of others in the possession of Massachusetts residents.

The Cimbalom

Mr. Charles Kinsky of West Roxbury, who owns the cimbalom shown in the accompanying photograph, brought it with him from the Carpathian Mountains, in Hungary, when he came to America 35 years ago. It is the typical home or concert instrument, something like a spinet in appearance, with a trapezium-shaped body of ebony resting on four legs. Its metal strings are struck by the performer with two little rosewood hammers having the ends wrapped in cloth, to produce forte or piano effects; and they pass over bridges which denote their vibrating length. The music is written on two staves, as for the piano, and it has a chromatic range of about four octaves.

Mr. Kinsky, whose chosen instrument is the violin, has played the latter in orchestras, in his native land, where the cimbalom has been used as one of the four pieces in the ensemble. Many wealthy people in Hungary, he recalls, have preferred this instrument to the piano, in their music and drawing rooms.

[This is the third of eight articles on Folk Music and Instruments of Many Lands, which are being published on this page on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.]

A Cimbalon, Played by Charles Kinsky of West Roxbury, Mass.

A Silver Medal for a Dog

THIS true story of a wolfhound, whose devotion saved a man's life, comes from Grenoble, France.

Last March a mountain climber, named Rudelle, failed to return to his home, and a rescue party of soldiers set out from the barracks with their mascot, "Betty," a large wolfhound, in search of him. When, at last, Rudelle was located, it was found that he had met with an accident and could not walk. The soldiers tried to move him, but the blizzard was so severe that it was impossible. Several of the party were suffering from frostbites, but to leave Rudelle alone while they went back for more help was unthinkable.

Then Betty came to the rescue. She would stay with the climber until fresh assistance arrived, and although he was a stranger to her, she settled down as close as she could at his side, remaining there through the long hours of the day, and sharing the provisions left by the soldiers.

Gradually, however, the light waned, and the terrific cold of night enveloped them. The blizzard was still raging, and had reached such violence by the following morning that the second rescue party was forced back. Realizing that something must be done to keep her companion warm, the dog stretched herself over his body, and that was how they found her when, at the close of the third day, the rescue party arrived. By that time it was too dark to make the steep descent, and still another night had to be passed among the perilous crags before Rudelle was finally carried down to safety.

Congratulations were sent to the soldiers by the general commanding the area, and a silver medal was presented to Betty. The dog, however, remained unmoved, even when the decoration was attached to her collar and military honors were given by the band. When, however, a press photographer approached her with a camera it was too much for her modest disposition, and a warning growl signified clearly what her feelings were regarding publicity.

Boy Scout Achievements

THE Boy Scouts Year Book for 1935 and twenty-sixth annual report makes good reading from cover to cover, including as it does valuable narratives of the world-wide activities of the movement, illustrated by many excellent photographs and drawings, some by the Chief Scout himself. Of the many good "Stories From Scouting" included in the report, several are worth quoting.

Jim was a Boy Scout, but he was never considered much use in a Troop which was extra keen on handicrafts. He could never do a thing with his hands—he could not even spell or write correctly.

One day the Troop installed a small hand printing press and several boys were taught how to use it. Jim was given the unthankful task of cleaning the type. He was very delighted with the machine and begged to be allowed to have a shot at it. Reluctantly, his Scoutmaster agreed.

Jim soon found his feet—he set up type beautifully and turned out to be one of the best printers in the Troop. He now knows quite a lot about quite a lot of things, and having printed a seven-page booklet on "Infant Diets" for a District Nurse, he knows more about that subject than most men.

Surprise Night

Once a month, a troop had a surprise stunt of which the boys knew nothing until the time came. One night it was still-life drawing. Boxing gloves, a billy-can and similar articles were placed on a table and the boys were given paper and pencil and 10 minutes in which to draw.

There were all sorts of exclamations of surprise. One boy announced, "I never draw'd in my life, Sir. Where do I begin?" The Scouter gave no help and each boy did the best he could.

No results were very brilliant, but the boy who had "never draw'd in his life" had absolutely the right idea.

The Scouter spoke about his success to his parents and eventually he entered the local Art School and is today a designer with a carpet firm.

Roping a Steer

Like other Scouts in his Toronto Troop, one boy was quite an expert with the lariat and the spinning rope. But real cowboy feats in the Wild West were for him but a dream of the past.

He came out of his house one morning and walked along the street when his eye lighted on a wild steer which had strayed from the stockyard and was careering around.

Back to the house he dashed, seized his lariat, and with a deft throw roped the steer in the accepted western fashion and held it until the police arrived.

In the message Lord Baden-Powell sent his shipmates at the conclusion of the 1934 Goodwill Cruise, he said:

"I hope that many of you will have started to form friendships among those that you met in the course of the cruise, and I urge that you will, as far as possible, keep them up by letter, and possibly further interchange of visits. Also I hope that, on your return to your various centers at home, you will all constitute yourselves 'apostles'—to make known as widely as possible among your Scouts and Guides and others the experience you have gained, and the objects we aim for in these 'Peace Cruises.' After such a wonderful time as we have had there is no need for me to suggest that there is One to whom we may, each of us, well give thanks for the glorious time we have enjoyed, for happy friendships formed, and for our safe return home; One of whom we may well ask for inspiration and courage to carry on our work on right lines for the good of our young brothers and sisters, and toward peace and good will in the world."

Boy Scouts Year Book, 1935, and Twenty-sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. London: The Boy Scouts Association. 6d. net.

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Then the Nightingale Came

ALL through the winter and early spring, we were such slaves to our garden that we lost the habit of rambling through the woods and reveling like schoolboy mystics in the glories of nature. I had got to such a point of disgust for the spade, the fork, the hoe and the obstinate soil that I began to ask myself with dismay if I were growing callous, sophisticated, materialistic. I trudged about with the slow-motion paces of a rustic, my back bent and stiff, my eyes dull and unobservant, my mind vacant. If any thought or image did lodge there, it only roused me to a cynical dismay and a confirmation of the dreadful idea that response, joy, youthful fervor were gone—gone forever!

What a condition in which to find oneself; and all because of a winter's ennui, a somewhat over-anxious effort to break in three quarters of an acre of neglected cottage garden.

The person with whom I share the ancient cottage was in the same condition. "I think the country's overrated," she said. Knowing this person intimately through a long period of shared time and experience, I heard this remark with astonishment and even misgiving. But I was at so low an ebb that I could do nothing except respond dully.

"So do I," I said, leaning on my fork and examining my clogged finger-nails. "Look at that wretched bindweed! We shall never master it."

* * *

AND I CRUELLY drew her attention to the herbaceous border, the wide, new border over which the incoming tide of spring green was rising, throwing forward little ripples of ground ivy, eddies of thistle and dock, and muscular waves of nettle and bindweed. Our hollyhocks and other perennials stood up out of the flood like the fangs of a ruined seagroyne.

"I used to think it was inspiring!" I muttered, a note of autobiographical agony in my voice. And to hide my emotion I walked away, to stare into the pond which we had cleaned and deepened with such heavy labor last winter. The spring water was now a thick, spongy mass of gray-green slime, on the surface of which floated large bubbles of carbonic acid gas.

"It's no use," I said, returning to my forlorn little companion, and taking the spade from her hands. "I'll clean the tools." She did not reply. The east wind spoke for her; the east wind that had blown steadily through March, and now at the end of April was still preventing that final Botticelli-like touch, the bursting of the apple blossom and the hawthorn.

* * *

SO WE WENT indoors long before sunset, a latter-day Adam and Eve exiled by discouragement from our garden. We stirred up the fire, and ate our salad in silence. There was nothing to say; no news of friendship, no evening interchange of those fly-important incidents so precious and significant when communicated to a close and dear companion.

The wind moaned down the open chimney, and the daylight died slowly. I shuddered, and threw some logs on the fire. Listening to the wintry crackle, we looked at each other.

"It's May Day tomorrow," she said reflectively.

"Yes," I replied, after a long pause. "Do you remember how springtime used to excite us? That was because we were young, I suppose. It was a sort of madness, wasn't it? Of perfume, and color, and some force still more remote, putting one above oneself, raising one's vision, filling even the grubby streets of the city with a gaiety, an expectation, like the poetry of Spenser or John Keats."

"O yes," she responded, "or the music of Mozart, that morning-stuff of life, that threshold-of-the-world feeling."

I became grumpy.

"Well—that's done with now. We're no longer young. It's futile to try and think we are. Got to be realistic. Too much responsibility nowadays; family, houses, a place in the social machine. Can't go on gypsying forever!"

And I returned to my seed catalogue, studiously ignoring the fact that once I should have returned to *Endymion*, or *Comus*. But after a while I gave it up with a sigh. Memories of twenty-years-ago excitements, pages of poetry, branches of blossom, the line of April-green hills, the hum of bicycle wheels coasting southward to the sun; these things made me dissatisfied with my maturity, my solid thoughts of near-by achievement and matter-of-fact conquest of little things such as weeds and stubborn soil.

* * *

THE NIGHT was now dark, and the wind in the chimney made us feel that out-of-doors should be colder than we knew it really was.

"Pretty hopeless," I thought, deciding that it would be cruel to say aloud anything so discouraging. "What is it like outside? The wind seems to be dropping. I'll go and see."

I did. And stepping out onto the bricked terrace before the cottage, I stepped back through those twenty obscuring years which had been worrying me all the evening. For the wind *was* changing. Though chilly gusts still sifted over the eastern end of the thatch, I could see that high up in the heavens, pressed against the moon, a thin fleece of silver was moving from the southwest. Beneath and against this fleece still strayed cold streaks of winter-woven cloud. I felt something warm and scented against my face, and I raised my head, startled by the caress. The scent was sweet, earthy, like the breath of cattle. It flowed about me like memory, like the hair of fabulous women, Helen of Troy, or Iseult, or Tess of the D'Urbervilles.

* * *

"I SAY! COME OUT, come out!" I whispered aloud, and the urgency of my voice brought my companion hurrying to me.

"Smell it!" I said.

"Smell what?"

"The change! The wind's changed. Can't you smell it? Grass! Jonquils! Cowslips! Lilac—everything from the south!"

"No," she said, damping my ardor. "But what's that?"

"What's what?"

"That cry. There it is. Over the field behind Osborn's farm."

I listened. At first I heard nothing. Then, made quickly apprehensive by a hand laid over mine, I caught the slow, intermittent, opening notes. They were so far away that the conflict of the changing wind bore them down and crushed them. But they rose again, stronger, more troubled and determined. Yes, there they were; the recognizable formula so fully recorded by the poets: the quick succession of short notes, searching in vain; then the sudden, introspective discovery and outbreak of ecstasy; and finally the interpretation of it into pain—pain—pain, those long-drawn, piercing cries of surprised betrayal and faith destroyed.

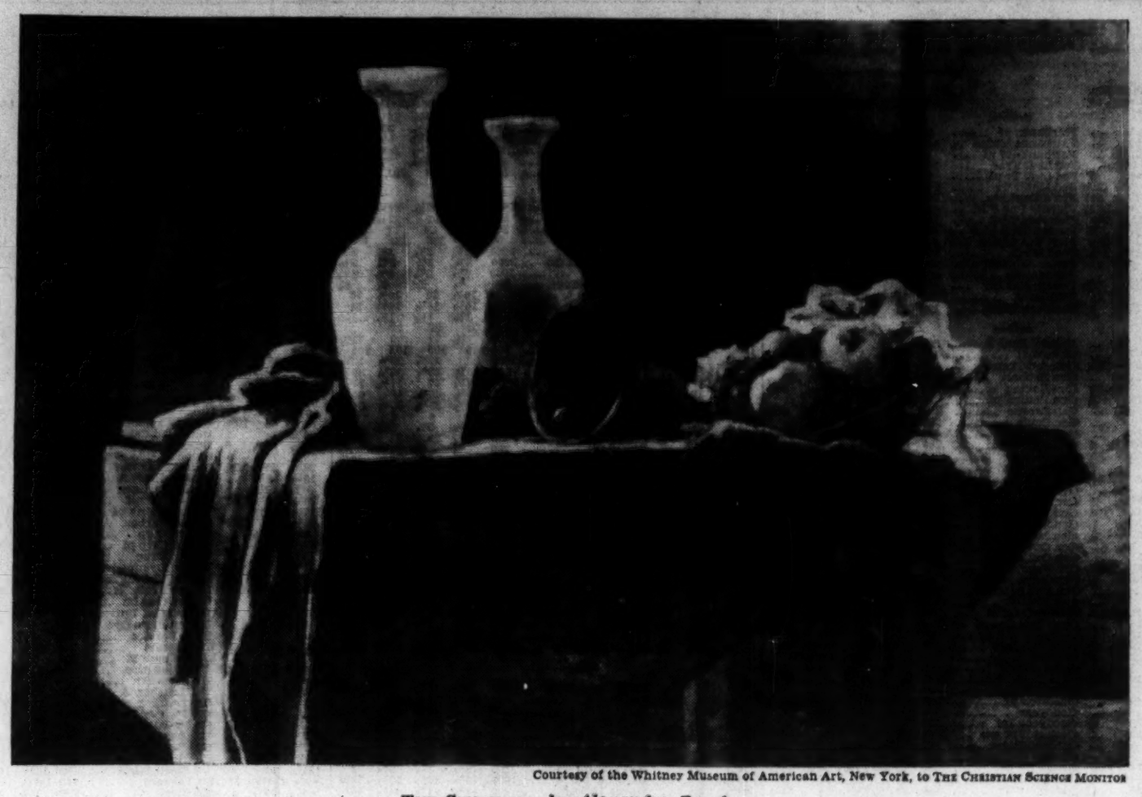
"It's the nightingale," I said, stupefied by my own incredulity. "Listen." Forgetting that it was she who had heard it first.

As we drank in the music, I felt the row of poplars along the lane rustling. Warmth came up out of the soil, warmth and that deep smell of mold. Above us the clouds crossed east and west before the moon; east and west, silver and lead.

"Yes, it's the nightingale," I repeated, in grateful reassurance. Then suddenly turning to my house companion, I whispered, partly joking, and wholly in earnest:

"Perhaps we are not hopelessly callous, after all!"

RICHARD CHURCH



Courtesy of the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE SENTINELS, *by Alexander Brook*

WHOEVER has watched the development of art in America in recent years knows the name of Alexander Brook. This painter has revealed in his pictures an unflagging interest in the problems of picture-making. He has probed the technical demands, sought a concise rendering, and portrayed subjects of human and decorative interest. He has absorbed ideas which have been created by European artists and which have been assimilated by the artists of the vanguard in this country.

"The Sentinels" is a still-life, in the collection of the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York. It was painted in 1934. Mr. Brook in the title has chosen to endow inanimate objects with human attributes. In the lineaments of the vases, the color, the height, he imparts a sense of symmetry, of alertness, of restraint which we may associate with actual sentinels. Compared with the bell, the fruit basket, the textiles, the vases seem dignified and authoritative, indeed. The vases stand solidly on their bases, while the basket is tipped, the cloth ruffled, the bell resting on its side. The vases stress the vertical, the remaining objects tend toward the horizontal. The picture is distinguished by several contrasts in pattern which prove to enhance each other.

Alexander Brook has painted portraits as well. In personal depictions, he is as attentive to artistic considerations as he is in "The Sentinels."

A Challenge to the Young Mendelssohn

CHAIRS from all parts of the house had been brought into the music room of the main apartment for the Grand Reception. It was the day usually set aside for the Crown Princess Maria Paulowna's weekly chats with Goethe on literature and science. However, since the presence of the wonder boy had set Weimar agog, the entire court had come, eager to catch a glimpse of him and hear his inspired performances. Goethe was already there, talking to a group of friends. His erect form was decorously clothed in black, strongly contrasting with the snow-white hair that surrounded his fine patrician head like a halo. . . .

Without a trace of nervousness or timidity, Felix played to the brilliant gathering. For hours he performed with refreshing variety and faultless taste the works of Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven and Cherubini. He sank himself deep into the spirit of the masters as though he were contemporaneous with each, and from one composer to the next he seemed to change form before the very eyes of his audience. No fatigue did he show, nor rest did he look for. His eyes that could dance so merrily, were grave and fiery with the change of a chord, or half-closed, listening to the echo of a dream. To the listeners, he was no longer a lad, but a mature man who had taken on twenty years in an hour. . . .

The mid-day meal came and passed, but none stirred. Felix had played his own sprightly G minor Sonata, some études recently written and one of Hummel's Grand Fantasies. The Weimar virtuoso, greatly pleased, acknowledged the graceful tribute with a deep bow. This broke the spell somewhat. Instantly the ladies hovered around the piano, besieging the gifted child with this question and that, fondling his curls, and caressing his shoulders. He replied to all in his slight lisp, unembarrassedly, almost defiantly.

Goethe was fearful lest the ladies turn the boy's head. He came forward, gently pushing away the little groups that had formed around him. "Now, little one," he said, "we will have a real test of your powers."

Zelter pompously seated himself at the piano, and with his pudgy fingers thumped out a popular ditty, *Ich träumte einst von Hännchen*, a tune meretricious enough. "Now improvise on that," he ordered.

Felix repeated it after him, and in a moment dashed off into a mad presto, cloaking the trivial air in a grandiose figure. He interwove fugato passages that led into other keys, sounded great chords with his childish fingers and introduced novel and beautiful material in the most confident manner, to the astonishment of everybody.

"What hobgoblins and dragons have you been dreaming about?" Zelter exclaimed, intent on toning down the boy's success. "In what a helter-skelter fashion did you drive along?"

"Come, you won't get off with that," Goethe added jestingly. "You must do more before we can believe in you. Let us have a minuet."

"Shall I play you the most beautiful one in the whole world?" Felix cried enthusiastically, whereupon he played the minuet from Don Giovanni.—SCHIMA KAUFMAN, in "Mendelssohn, 'A Second Elijah.'" (New York: Crowell.)

West Wind Blowing

IT IS not necessary to put out to sea to find adventures. Two I found as I walked up the Esplanade on a sunny holiday afternoon, with a west wind blowing. Adventures in thinking were these: one not so startling, because it was done by the calculations of men; the other incredibly startling because it was done, apparently without calculation, by a duck.

It is amazing how entirely wrong one's own thinking can be about objects quite familiar. I know about toy boats and I know about ducks. Every one does. When I heard an indignant woman who was possibly at the moment the family bread-winner sniff, "Grown-up men sailing boats like a lot of children," I may have agreed under my breath, but I stopped to watch.

A small craft was laboring across the pool, almost entirely under water, yet oddly enough made her bedraggled way to port, for I saw her owner pick her out of the water. Three proud ships came sailing down before the wind. They arrived in record time, just where their skippers stood to meet them. The water was rough and they made a brave showing. "A new sail-set," one man called. Then the strange thing happened. All three proud ships sailed back against the wind as gallantly as they sailed down with it! That woman and I might learn things, it seems, from men who sail toy boats on the Charles River.

So I came to the duck who was sailing herself a bit farther along, close into shore, as ducks do. I had seen her on a day of quiet water, a handsome protecting drake by her side. Today, in the boisterous waves she was alone, her feathers ruffled, her demeanor chastened and meek. What a helpless, drab little thing she looked as she took her courage in her hands and turned and rode the waves, slap-slapping at her and over her. She was so humble and so brave that I could only think of a little, anxious, overworked mother pushing a pram across a downtown street in the face of oncoming traffic. Then she suddenly rose up, with the power and speed of an eagle, and was off over the highest business building, blocks away—off to the sea, in a moment of time!

If the little pram of my imagining had turned into a centaur before my eyes and carried mother, baby and all over the State House dome, I should scarcely have been more surprised. Is dominion always as modest as this?

One may learn things, it seems, from ducks that sail themselves on the Charles River.

F. D.

Tenkefrihet

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

HVOR ofte blir ikke ordet tenkefrihet mistydet som om det simpelthen betegner tøtlesløshet og vil si at ingen moralsk ansvarsfølelse leder eller kontrollerer tankene, og at ingen fast norm har nogen stabiliserende eller avklarende innvirkning på dem. Denne mistydning er så fremherskende at den bør vies alvorlig eftertanke. Sosiologer og andre som er optatt med sosialt arbeide av en eller annen art, har forsøkt å gjøre rede for den på forskjellig vis; men hvor de enn legger ansvaret for den, eller hvilke forholdsregler de enn anbefaler til fremme av bedrede sosiale forhold, må de alle være opmerksomme på at det alene er gjennem den enkeltes gjenfødelse den borgerlige og nasjonale moral kan gjøre noget som helst varig og merkbart fremskritt.

Vi hører så meget om å heve vårt levesett; og dette må nødvendigvis betyde at vi hever vårt tenkesett. Forbedrede boligforhold, omfattende beskjeftigelse av arbeidsløse eller menneskelige forholdsregler som tas ad lovgivningens vei, kan ikke være helt og holdent effektive, hvor ønskelige de enn kan være i og for sig. Disse alene strekker ikke til, uansett hvor veldige anstrengelser der enn gjøres for ved sådanne midler å bringe en større frihetsfølelse inn i folkets almindelige daglige liv. Det blir i sannhet klart at menneskeheten ikke kan bli virkelig frigjort uten at den befries for den begrensning, den nedverdigelse og de trykkende lover som materialismen og dens bestikkende påstander pålegger den.

Kristen Videnskap gjør det innlysende at fri tenkning ikke bare betyr en tenkning som får lov til å følge sine egne tilbøieligheter, men en tenkning som i sitt innerste vesen er fri for sansenes overtroiske forestillinger og alle hemmende antagelser om at ens jeg er underkastet materielle buds lunefulle tyranni. En tenkning som er befriet for den forvirring som slutninger ut fra et materielt grunnlag fører med sig, vinner herredømme over den såkalte fysiske sanses argumenter, henstillinger og forutsetninger. "Åndelig fornuftmessighet og fri tenkning ledsager den fremadskridende Videnskap, og kan ikke skilles til jorden," erklærer Mrs. Eddy i sin lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 223); og derpå forutsier hun: "De vil frigjøre menneskeheten og fortrenge uvidenskapelige midler og såkalte lover."

Gjennem det helbredende og gjenfødende arbeide som Kristen Videnskap utretter, blir det stadig flere og flere som får øinene op for den åndelige tenknings fornuftmessighet, fordi denne Videnskap viser hvert menneske som søker dens hjelp, at den åndelige lov lar sig demonstrere til enhver tid, under alle forhold; og alt efter som denne lov blir forstått og bragt i anvendelse, frier den menneskeheten fra troen på det vanstyre som råder i et rike som er i strid med sig selv—som styres av motsetninger, Sinn og materie, som uundgåelig er i krig med hinannen.

Den store og viktige kjensgjerning at det guddommelige Sinn er den eneste skapende og opholdende makt, kan ikke omstøtes; for åpenbaring viser at all sann identitet er gjenspeilingen av det guddommelige Sinn. Efter hvert som den enkelte lærer å forstå dette, blir han sig bevisst sin åndelige oprinnelse og at der er fullkomment styre under åndelig lov. Og han blir derved befriet for de ulogiske krav og urettferdigheter han har ligget under for, vrengebilledet av det herredømme som er mennesket medfødt under den universallov som utgår fra én enerådende, uendelig intelligens.

Mrs. Eddys lære fremsetter et vedholdende krav om praktisk bevis på åndelig forståelse istedenfor rett og slett bekjennelser av ens tro på åndelige tings virkelighet og den guddommelige allmakt. Som et menneske "tenker i sin sjel, så er han" (Ordsprogenes bok 23:7), er en videnskapelig erklæring som kan bevises. Hvis vi anerkjenner at materien er virkelig, innrømmer vi at dens såkalte lover har gyldighet, og vi blir bundet av dem. Vi tenker i materielle uttrykk, med materielle mål for øie som må nåes ved hjelp av materielle midler. Men i Kristen Videnskap lærer vi at "metafysikken opløser ting i tanker," og—hvad der er viktigere enn alt—"ombytter sansens gjenstander med Sjelens idéer" (*Science and Health*, s. 269). Efter som vi gjør dette trofast, lærer vi å elske disse åndelige virkeligheter, å anerkjenne at de hører med til vårt sanne jeg og bringer velsignelser ikke bare til oss selv, men også til andre. Der er intet som så sikkert vil heve vårt levesett som at vi stadig, tålmodig og ærbødig løfter hele vårt tenkesett op fra et materielt sinnelags lave, usikre nivå til den åndelige tenknings faste, rene, frie høider, hvor vi elsker og adlyder den ene Gud, det ene Sinn, og trofast erkjenner vår egen så vel som vår nestes sanne identitet som Guds lignelse.

"Det er menneskets ånd" som opfatter og bærer vidnesbyrd om Kristus-idealets fullkommenhet; og den hører de menneskelige fottrins stadige marsj henad den vei som fører til den universelle frigjørende lov som gir uttrykk for menneskets åndelige herredømme, en frigjørelse som er forutsagt i den Hellige Skrifts profetier, opretholdt ved dens løfter og bragt i opfyllelse gjennem de videnskapelige bevis vi finner i Kristi Jesu og hans efterfølgeres gjerninger. Og økende bevis på den helbredende kraft stadfester i våre dager, gjennem Kristen Videnskap, beretningene om de store ting Kristus Jesus og de første kristne utrettet. Dette er ikke et resultat av intellektuell forskning; det finner sted gjennem nyttiggjørelsen av den guddommelige Videnskap i kraft av hvilken hine gjerninger blev utført, den frie tenknings åndelige fornuftmessighet.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

San Ildefonso Vase

(New Mexico)

BLACK shard, plucked from the sands by Puyé cliff
Lies in my hand. Is it a spurned fragment
Of a water jar, once borne on the head
Of a brown woman, dweller in the cliff
Long ago? Are you her children's children
Whom I saw, your shawls close round your dark faces,
Pottery makers, still fashioning clay
As bronze fingers had fashioned this old shard?

Swiftly, silently gliding from your low
Adobe houses, your scarfs filled with wares,
You deftly arranged pottery in groups
On the ground, and stood circling the white guests.
You did not beg them to buy: you showed your wares,
And your work praised you, makers of vases.
You, Severa, bade me enter your house
And showed me how you shaped vases of brown
Clay, and smoked them black.
Your aged mother,
Indifferent to the white intruders,
Sat on the floor under a row of corn—
Black, blue, red, mottled ears—strung on the wall.
Did she, white-moccasined, patting brown clay,
Did she think on the ancient proud Puyé?

A patient smile shone on your face, Severa,
When I said, "Your vases are beautiful;
I shall take this slender one home with me,
This one with straight lines signifying rain."
Is it remembered light in your dark eyes
That gleams up to me now from this old shard
Lying in my hand?
Daughters of ancient
Puyé, pottery makers still moulding
Clay, as other fingers had moulded it,
Your ebon vases too are beautiful.

NELLIE B. MACE

Freedom of Thought

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW frequently freedom of thought is so misinterpreted as to connote mere license, to have thoughts undirected and undisciplined by acceptance of moral responsibility, and not stabilized or clarified by fixed standards! The marked prevalence of this misinterpretation is a subject for grave consideration. It is accounted for in various ways by students of sociology and workers in many fields of welfare; but wherever they may place the responsibility, or whatever measures they may advocate for social betterment, all must be aware that only through individual regeneration can any lasting appreciable advance be made in civic and national morale.

We hear much of raising the standard of living; and this must inevitably mean raising the standard of thinking. Improved housing conditions, widespread employment, or human legislative measures alone cannot prove completely effectual, however desirable they may be. These alone are insufficient, no matter how valiant are the efforts to bring a greater sense of freedom into the common life of the people by these means. Clear, indeed, it is becoming that humanity, to be genuinely emancipated, must be freed from the limitation, degradation, and burdening laws imposed by materialism and its specious claims.

Christian Science makes it evident that free thought does not merely mean thought permitted to pursue its own inclinations, but thought inherently free from the superstitions of sense and all the hampering beliefs of a self subject to the capricious tyranny of material mandates. Thought liberated from the confusion of reasoning from a material basis, thus gains dominion over the arguments, appeals, and assumptions of so-called physical sense. "Spiritual rationality and free thought accompany approaching Science, and cannot be put down," declares Mary Baker Eddy in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 223); and she then prophesies, "They will emancipate humanity, and supplant unscientific means and so-called laws."

Through the healing and regenerative work of Christian Science, the rationality of spiritual thinking is making a constantly widening appeal, because to the individual who reaches out for its help, this Science shows that spiritual law is capable of demonstration at all times, under all circumstances; and to the extent that it is grasped and applied, this law does free humanity from belief in the misrule of a divided kingdom—two opposites, Mind and matter, inevitably at war.

The all-important fact that divine Mind is the one creative and sustaining power cannot be put down, for revelation shows that all true identity is the reflection of the divine Mind. As he learns this, the individual becomes aware of his spiritual origin, and of perfect government under spiritual law. And he is thereby freed from the illogical exactions and inequities, the misrepresentation of man's native state of dominion under the universal law of one supreme, infinite intelligence.

Mrs. Eddy's teachings make a steadfast demand for practical proof of spiritual understanding, rather than mere professions of belief in the reality of things spiritual and the divine omnipotence. As a man "thinketh in his heart, so is he" (Proverbs 23:7), is a scientific statement capable of proof. If we acknowledge matter as real, then we admit its so-called laws as valid, and become bound by them. We think in material terms, for material ends, to be reached by material means. But in Christian Science we learn that "metaphysics resolves things into thoughts," and—most important of all—"exchanges the objects of sense for the ideas of Soul" (Science and Health, p. 269). As we do this faithfully, we learn to love these spiritual realities; to recognize them as native to our true selfhood, and as bringing blessings not only to ourselves, but to others. Nothing so surely raises the standard of living as steadily, patiently, reverently to lift our whole process of reasoning from the low, insecure levels of material-mindedness up to the firm, pure, free heights of spiritual thought, where we love and obey the one God, Mind, and loyally recognize our own true identity and that of our neighbor as God's likeness.

"There is a spirit in man" which perceives and bears witness to the perfection of the Christ-ideal; and it hears the steady onward march of human footsteps to the universal emancipating law of man's spiritual dominion, emancipation foretold in the prophecies of Holy Writ, sustained by its promises, and fulfilled by the proofs scientifically given in the works of Christ Jesus and his followers. And today, through Christian Science, increasing proof of the healing power confirms the records of Christ Jesus' achievements and those of the early Christians. This has not come by way of intellectual research; it is being established through the utilization of the divine Science by which those works were done, the spiritual rationality of free thought.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

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Listed Stock Quotations

Market Moves Irregularly Higher in Moderately Busy Day

Commodity and Money Markets

Utilities Again Are Prominent In Market Dealings

By Forrest Price

The market was strong in spots. Also it had its weak places.

There was no definite trend.

Utilities and specialties again commanded most attention.

Trading was just a little less active than yesterday.

Total sales footed up to about 820,000 shares.

Although the utilities holding company bill passed the Senate and is now under consideration before a House committee, utility stocks today behaved pretty well.

It was figured that the utilities bill was likely to have some changes made in it before it became a law. Just on what grounds such a belief was held no one seemed to know.

However, some of the light and power company stocks improved, and some lost ground.

American Telephone, ex-dividend, was off 3 points.

Among the utilities moving forward 1 to 2 points or so were Consolidated Gas, United Corp. preferred, Public Service of New Jersey, American & Foreign Power and American Power & Light.

West Penn Electric A sold off nearly 2 points. Postal Telegraph preferred dropped 2.

Miscellaneous issues showing gains of a point to 2 points included Ritter Dental, Collins & Aikman common and preferred, both reaching new highs, Hercules Motor, Ingersoll Rand, Cuban American Sugar preferred, Continental Can, Woolworth, Inland Steel, Allied Stores, Hercules Powder, American Crystal Sugar preferred, Briggs Manufacturing, Briggs & Stratton, Budd Manufacturing, Pure Oil preferred and National Dairy Products. The last named was quite active.

Losers included Corn Products, U. S. Smelting, Air Reduction, Allied Chemical and Minneapolis Moline preferred.

With the exception of a few utility loans, the bond market was slightly higher, although business was inactive. French bonds were weak.

Among the commodities cotton moved irregularly in a narrow groove. Both wheat and corn were lower on improved crop prospects.

Evidence of a more sanguine state of thought in the financial and business world is not hard to find. Here is an expression of opinion by a prominent industrial leader. E. T. Weir, chairman of the National Steel Corporation, is quoted as saying: "Business for the next few months may be slow, but not any more so than normal in the summer, and by next fall I believe there will be a distinct improvement under way."

And as to financial conditions Chairman Kennedy, of the Securities and Exchange Commission, says: "The log jam in the capital markets seems to have been broken."

This remark may have been inspired by the fact that since the first of the year there have been some large refunding operations, filings with the Securities Commission in that period amounting to $897,000,000. The filings in one day recently of three bond issues aggregated about $143,000,000.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Stock of Record
Air Redemption	$1	July	15	June 29
Chi Daily News Inc	50c	July	1	June 20
Fifth Av Bk (N Y)	$10	July	1	
Wr-Harg Mfg, Ltd	5c	July	1	June 10
Resumed				
Addresso-Multig	15c	July	10	June 21
Regular				
Air Reduction	75c	Q	July	15 June 29
Ala Pwr $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Aug.	1 July 15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July	1 June 15
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q	July	1 June 15
Bank of Am	42½c	Q	June	29 June 20
Bank of Commerce & S (Wash, D. C.)	$3	S	July	1 June 20
Br Colum Teleg 6% 1st pf	$1.50	Q	July	1 June 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Aug.	1 July 17
Can Fairbks M pf	$1.50	Q	July	15 June 29
Can South'n Ry	$1.50	S	Aug.	1 June 28
Colonial Ice Co $7 pf	$1.75	Q	July	1 June 20
Do $6 pf B	$1.50	Q	July	1 June 20
Cons Oil 8% pf	$2	Q	Aug.	15 Aug. 1
Cons Paper Co 7% pf	17½c	Q	July	1 June 20
Con Paper Co. 7% pf	17½c	Q	July	1 June 20
Conti Baking 8% pf	$1	Q	July	1 June 21
Cream of Wheat	50c	Q	July	1 June 22
Dominion Rubber, Ltd. 1st pf	$1.75	Q	June	29 June 25
Elec Auto-Lite Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July	1 June 24
Ottawa Lt. Heat. & Power	$1.50	Q	July	2 June 15
Do pf	$1.162½	Q	July	2 June 15
Pkge Mach 7% 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Aug.	1 July 20
PeoNatGas 5% pf	62½c	Q	July	1 June 15
Pitts&LE Ry	$1.25	S	Aug.	1 June 28
Staley (AE) Mfg 7% pf	$3.50	S	July	1 June 20
Steel of Can Ltd	43¾c	Q	Aug.	1 July 6
Do pf	43¾c	Q	Aug.	1 July 6
United Gold Mines	1c	July	15	June 30
Un Shoe Mach	62½c	Q	July	5 June 18
Do pf	37½c	Q	July	5 June 18
West Kootenay Pw & Light pf	$1.75	Q	July	2 June 20

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
July	.80⅜	.80½	.78⅞	.78⅞	— ⅛
September	.81⅛	.81¼	.79½	.79⅝	—.01
December	.83	.83¼	.81½	.81⅝	—.01⅞
	Corn				
July	.80¼	.80⅝	.78⅜	.79¼	—.01½
September	.73¾	.74	.72⅞	.73½	—.01⅛
December	.61⅜	.61⅝	.60½	.60¾	—.01⅛
	Oats				
July	.34¼	.34¼	.33½	.33½	— ⅛
September	.32⅜	.32⅜	.31⅞	.32	— ⅛
December	.34	.34⅛	.33¾	.33¾	— ⅜
	Rye				
July	.44⅛	.45¾	.44	.44¼	—.01½
September	.45½	.46½	.45	.45⅝	—.01¼
December	.49	.49¾	.48¾	.49⅜	—.01⅜
	Barley				
July	.41½b	..	..	..	—.02½
September	.44b	..	..	..	..

b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
July	.81¼	.80½	.80¾	—	⅛

Maryland Fund, Inc.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 13—In its quarterly report for the period ended May 31, the Maryland Fund, Inc., a supervised investment fund receiving advisory service from Administrative and Research Corporation (New York), shows an increase of almost 200 per cent in total assets over the close of the preceding quarter. Assets for the period just ended, with investments taken at cost, total $833,848.91, compared with $286,985 for the quarter ended Feb. 28, 1935.

No Bids for Ontario Bonds

TORONTO, June 13 (AP)—No bids for the Ontario Government's $15,000,000 bond issue, due at noon Wednesday, were made, Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn announced, charging at the same time there was a "conspiracy" against the Government.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last June 13	Last June 12
			—A—					
7⅛	4¼	..	Adams Express	1900	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅜
33½	28	2	Adams Millis	600	30½	30	30½	30½
11⅞	8	..	Addressograph	700	11¼	11	11¼	11
8¾	4½	..	Advance Rumely	500	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
139	104⅜	3	Air Reduction	300	138	137	138	139
1⅞	¾	..	Airway Elec App	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
20⅛	15⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	300	17	16⅞	16⅞	17
12¾	6⅝	7	Alleghany pr pf (h)	100	10	10	10	10¼
1⅞	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
154¾	125	6	Allied Chem	1200	152¾	150½	152½	152¼
127½	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	125¾	125¾	125¾	
6¼	3½	..	Allied Stores	600	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
22½	12	..	Allis Chalmers	7300	22¼	21⅝	21⅞	21⅞
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	200	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
.72	.55	..	AlliedStores pf	400	72⅝	72	72⅝	71
70¾	48½	2	Amerada	1100	70¾	69½	70	69¼
57¾	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	200	44	43¾	43¾	44¼
27¾	13½	..	Am Bank Note	400	25¼	25	25	24¾
64¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	40	61½	61½	61½	61½
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	3300	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	16¼
126⅞	57⅝	..	Am Crys Sug pf	100	126⅝	126	126	125
29⅝	21	1	Am Brake S&F	700	29¼	28⅞	29¼	28¼
125¼	110	7	Am Brake S&F pf	180	125¼	124¾	125	125
138	110	4†	Am Can	1700	138½	135½	138½	136
20¼	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	600	16⅛	15⅝	16	16
45⅜	25½	..	Am Car &Fpf	500	39	39	39	40
96	66	3†	Am Chicle	400	96	95¾	96	
33½	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	300	24¼	24	24	24¼
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T	900	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
5½	2	..	Am & For Pow	1100	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜
23⅜	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	1900	24	22	24	21¼
20	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	500	19	17⅞	19	17¾
8½	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	8	8	8	7½
32⅜	29⅛	2.40	Am Home Pr	400	33	32⅛	33	32¼
7½	4½	..	Am International	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	1100	14⅛	14	14	14⅛
56½	32	..	Am Loco pf	300	48¾	48¼	48¼	48
9¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	400	8⅛	8	8	8
21⅜	13½	..	Am Metal	1000	20½	19¾	10	20
23¾	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	400	22⅞	22¼	22¼	22¾
4¼	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	3900	3¼	3	3⅛	3⅛
23¾	8⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1900	20⅞	19¾	20⅜	19¼
27⅛	10¼	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1200	23¾	22¾	23¼	23
16⅛	10½	..	Am Radiator	3800	14¼	13⅞	14¼	14
24	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	1200	19	18¾	18¾	19
83	66	5	Am Safety Razor	400	83	82	83	81
24⅜	18½	1	Am Sum Tobacco	300	20	20	20	20
47½	39¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3300	43½	42¾	43¼	43¾
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	139	139	139	139
117	103	7½	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	114	114	114	113¾
87	72½	5	Am Tobacco	400	88¾	87	88¾	86½
89½	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	800	88¾	88¾	88¾	89
18¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	1200	15½	15	15½	15¼
43	33½	2†	Am Stores	300	37½	37½	37½	37⅞
70½	55½	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	62	61½	62	60¾
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	137	136¼	137	
130¼	98⅞	*9	Am Tel & Tel	3900	127	125¼	126¼	128¼
6¾	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	400	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
19⅜	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	10	13¼	13¼	13¼	14
1a⅞	7½	1	Am Wat W & E	3200	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11½
9¾	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	800	7⅜	7½	7⅝	7⅝
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	1800	45¼	44⅛	45	44½
12¼	8	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	100			¾	¾
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	100	3	3	3	
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4½	4¼	4½	
18⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	7500	15⅞	15¼	15½	15¾
109	101	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	106	106	106	
3½	2	†	A P W Paper	100	2	2	2	
42¾	36	1†	Archer Daniels	400	41	40⅞	41	41
6⅛	3½	..	Armour Ill	600	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	4
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	300	63⅜	63	63⅜	63
6⅜	4	..	Arnold Constable	400	5½	5	5½	
5¼	3¼	1¾	Artloom Corp	300	5	5	5	
95	80⅞	6§	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	91¼	91	91	
55⅜	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	12000	45¼	44¼	44⅝	44⅛
86½	66⅜	5	Atchison pf	200	84½	84½	84½	83
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	1700	24¼	24	24	23¾
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	1800	26¾	26½	26⅝	26½
44½	37¾	2	Atlas Powder	100	40½	40½	40½	40⅝
29¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	300	20½	20½	20½	21¾
5⅜	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
			—B—					
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	400	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	100	12	12	12	12½
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	3500	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
45	36½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	42	42	42	
40¾	32½	..	Barker Bros pf	100	33	33	33	
49¾	37½	4a	Bayuk Cig	900	48¾	48	48	48
10⅝	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	700	9	8⅞	9	8⅞
19	15¾	.50b	Beatrice Cream	300	17¾	17	17¾	17
90	72	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	500	90	89¾	90	89
13½	11¼	.50b	Belding Hem	200	11¾	11⅜	11¾	11½
17½	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	1600	14¾	14	14⅜	14½
17⅜	15½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	17⅛	17	17⅛	17¼
38¾	34	2	Best & Co	400	38	37⅞	38	37⅝
34⅜	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	2600	26⅞	26	26¼	26⅛
77¾	55¾	..	Beth Steel pf	400	68⅛	67⅞	68½	67½
26¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	100	19½	19½	19½	
13⅞	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	400	11¼	11	11	11¼
10	6½	..	Boeing Airplane	500	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
50⅞	49¾	2*	Bohn Alum & Br	200	53⅝	53½	53½	54⅝
99	90	4†	Bon Ami A	40	99	98¼	98½	98
25¾	21	1.60	Borden	1100	25	24	25	24⅛
39¼	28¼	1.50*	Borg Warner	1300	37¼	36¾	37¼	37
31	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	2500	30¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
11¾	8½	.40b	Bridgeport Brass	1100	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10½
40¼	23¾	1	Briggs & Strat	2500	39⅛	38⅜	39⅜	38⅜
36¼	30⅜	..	Bristol Myers	100	32	32	32	32½
44⅛	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	900	39¼	39	39¼	39¼
99⅞	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	98½	98	98	98¼
58½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	58	58	58	57¾
60¼	53	3	Brown Shoe	100	56	56	56	
6⅞	4	..	Brunswick Balke	200	4	4	4	
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	700	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7½
15	8½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	600	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12⅞
89	62¾	2	Bucyrus E pf	100	82½	82½	82½	
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	1700	4⅛	3⅞	4	
33	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	500	29½	28¼	28⅞	27
5	2½	..	Budd Wheel	2200	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4½
15	8¼	..	Bullard	100	13	13	13	13¾
1⅜	¼	..	Burma Bros B	100				
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf	100	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
17⅜	13¼	.40†	Burroughs Add	400	17	16⅞	17	16⅞
24⅜	11⅜	..	Byers	100	15	15	15	15
60	32	..	Byers pf	10	50	50	50	51½
			—C—					
42½	33⅜	1½	Calif Packing	200	35¼	35	35¼	35⅜
1⅛	½	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
4½	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅝
17¼	7½	.20b	Campbell Wy&C	4800	16⅞	16⅛	16¾	16½
16⅞	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	500	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	2200	10¾	10½	10½	10⅞
36	30	2	Cannon Mills	500	33⅞	33¾	33¾	33
40	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	50	40	40	40	
87	82¼	4	Caro Clinch & O	10	86	86	86	
63	45¾	..	Case Thresh	2500	55¾	54¾	55¾	54⅝
99¾	83¾	4	Case Thresh pf	10	95	95	95	98
49⅞	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	1600	48½	48	48¼	48
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	2400	24	23	23½	24¼
4⅜	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	400	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	4¼
13⅜	11¼	..	Celotex vtc (h)	1400	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
33¾	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	91000	33¾	31½	32½	32½
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	27
63¾	38⅝	2	Cerro de Pasco	4400	57½	56¼	57⅜	57
44¾	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	900	43⅜	42¾	42¾	
45⅜	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2900	44½	44¼	44¼	44½
21	8	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	600	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
4½	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	100	3	3	3	3¼
21¼	15⅜	1†	Chi Mail Order	100	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19½
3	¾	..	Chi Mil & StP	600	¾	¾	¾	¾
4⅜	2	..	Chi Mil & StP pf	700	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
5⅝	2⅜	..	Chi & N'western	1400	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	3¼
10⅜	4⅛	..	Chi & N west pf	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅜
86	65	4	Detroit Edison	300	84¾	84¼	84½	83½
32½	26½	1†	Diamond Match	600	32½	32	32½	32
41½	34⅜	1½†	Diamond M pf	100	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	
43½	34½	2†	Dome Mines	1400	43	42¾	42¾	43
27¾	17½	..	Douglas A	2900	25⅝	24⅜	25½	24⅝
23	13½	1½	Dresser A	1000	20¼	20	20½	20½
..	..	..	Duluth So Shore	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
17½	12¾	1	Duplan Silk	100	15	15	15	
102⅞	86⅜	2.60	du Pont de Nem	3400	102¼	101¼	101⅜	101½
			—E—					
149¼	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	1200	148	146	148	146
20⅞	16⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	1100	19¼	18⅞	19¼	18½
29	19⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	4200	21¼	20¾	21	20½
113	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	100	111½	111½	111½	
6¼	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	800	5⅜	5	5	5
8⅜	6	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2200	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6¼
3¼	1½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	400	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
13⅜	3½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	1700	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	10⅞
15½	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	3400	13¾	13¼	13¼	12½
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	500	43½	42	42½	42
⅞	¼	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
65	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	600	65	64¾	64¾	64¾
132	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	30	131½	131½	131½	131½
26½	14	..	Engineers P S 6pf	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	22½
29½	15½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	26
27	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	200	23½	23½	23½	23½
14	7¼	..	Erie RR	700	9¾	8½	8½	8¾
17¼	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	13¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
23¼	15	.75b	Evans Products	1500	19¼	18¾	19	18½
			Exchange Buffet	130	3	3	3	

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last June 13	Last June 12
			—F—					
9⅝	4	..	Fairbanks pf	20	6	6	6	
25⅜	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	400	22½	22	22	22½
103⅜	71½	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	103½	103½	103½	
13½	5⅝	..	Fed Lt & Trac	100	12	12	12	11¾
78	48	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	90	75	74½	74½	
6⅞	3¾	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	100	5¾	5¾	5⅞	5⅞
20⅝	16½	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	17½	17½	17½	18
38	28½	1.30†	Fidelity Phe F In	400	33	34	34½	34
18½	13¼	.40	Firestone T&R	100	14½	14½	14½	14¼
94⅞	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	400	94¼	94½	94½	
56	45¾	2½	First Nat Stores	900	54	53⅜	53¾	53
38¼	30¼	1	Food Mach	100	38	38	38	38½
17½	9⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	14	14	14	14½
10½	2¾	..	Foundation	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
27½	19⅜	.60b	Fourth Nat Inv	400	26½	26¼	26½	26⅝
18⅜	8⅝	..	FoxFilm A	1100	15½	15	15	14⅞
28½	17¼	1	Freeport Texas	800	27	26¾	27	26½
			—G—					
2¼	⅞	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	1	1	1	
9⅝	7	..	Gamewell	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
38¼	32½	1¾	Gen Am Trans	400	36¼	35¾	36¼	36
19⅛	11¾	..	Gen Asphalt	300	18½	17⅞	18¼	17
8¾	7⅝	.60	Gen Baking	800	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8¾
131	115	8	Gen Baking pf	30	130	130	130	
7¼	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	300	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	6¾
4¾	2	..	Gen Cable	100	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
46½	19	..	Gen Cable pf	800	35	35	35	35½
63¼	50	4	Gen Cigar	200	59	59	59	59
26⅜	20½	.60	Gen Electric	4700	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	25¾
4	3¼	..	Gen Cigar pf	10	140	140	140	
36⅜	32¼	1.80	Gen Foods	8400	36¾	35¾	36¾	38¾
⅝	¼	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
70	59⅞	3	Gen Mills	100	69	69	69	69½
118¾	116	*6	Gen Mills pf	100	117	117	117	
34¼	26⅝	1	Gen Motors	14800	31⅝	30¾	31	31¼
117½	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	115	115	115	115
4	3¼	..	Gen Out Ad	900	4	3¾	4	
13½	10	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
30	17⅝	1.60	Gen Print Ink	110	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
106	93½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	30	105½	105½	105½	105¼
2½	1⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
1	¼	..	Gen Realty	500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8⅝	5¼	..	Gen Refract et	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅜
32	14	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	1000	11½	11½	11½	11½
16⅜	12	1	Gillette Saf Raz	200	15	14⅞	15	15⅛
87½	70½	5	Gillette S R pf	100	83¾	83¾	83¾	84
30	23⅜	1†	Glidden	800	29½	29¼	29½	29¾
12⅞	9¼	.50	Gobel (Adolf) h	400	11¼	11	11	11½
18	14⅜	1.20	Gold Dust	2900	17⅞	17	17⅞	17¼
11½	7½	..	Goodrich	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
54½	40	..	Goodrich pf	200	43½	43½	43½	43¾
26⅞	15¾	..	Goodyear	700	18⅜	17¾	18⅛	18
9½	7⅜	4	Goodyear 1pf	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
50	20	..	Goth S H pf ww	3000	26	26	26	26
3¼	1½	..	Graham Paige	200	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
8	5¼	..	Granby	100	8	8	8	8
29½	14⅜	1.50	Grand Un pf	400	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15¾
25¼	18½	1	Granite City Sti	100	23	23	23	23
35½	26	1†	*Grant (WT)	600	34	33¾	34	33½
19⅛	9¾	..	Great Nor pf	3400	19⅛	18½	18¾	18⅝
12⅞	9¼	.50	Great Nor Ore	200	11	11	11	11½
32⅜	26⅜	2.40	*Great West Sug	400	30¼	29⅞	30	30½
43¼	19	..	Guan Sug pf	100	29	29	29	28
			—H—					
33¾	30	1¾	Hack W pf A	40	33	32½	33	
7½	4	..	Hall Printing	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
9⅛	6½	..	Hamilton Watch	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
20¾	16	1	Harbison Walker	900	20⅜	19½	20⅜	19¾
9¾	5½	..	Hat Corp of Am	100	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
99⅞	81	6½

Business and Industry • # Trade Leaders Plan Unforced Agreements Replacing Codes • Commerce and Finance

Opening of Grain Board in Canada Seen as 'Timely'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 13—The proposal of Premier Bennett, introduced in the House of Commons June 10, that a grain board be established for Canada, to conduct market operations and to stabilize grain prices, was described as "timely" here today by C. E. Huff, president of Farmers National Grain Corporation, co-operative.

"The report of the London wheat advisory committee, under date of May 25," said Mr. Huff, "points out that, while two successive crop failures in North America have resulted in some relief from excessive supplies, the maintenance of the present level of world wheat acreage must, given average yields per acre, result in the reaccumulation in exporting countries of further burdensome surpluses."

Pointing to the action of Argentina in overshipping its quota under the 1935 world wheat agreement, and thereby greatly limiting the objectives of the other 20 nations signatory to the agreement, Mr. Huff continued:

"In Argentine, where three or four large exporters no doubt are able to influence federal policies toward grain distribution, farmers are actively demanding a change in federal policies. Wheat plays too important a part in the economic life of Argentine and Canada, dependent as they are on world outlets, to be longer entrusted to private handlers who disregard the interests of producers.

"Private interests cannot influence acreage reduction, or shifts in production, or treat with other governments, or carry on the manifold operations necessary in restoring economic balance. They would not do so if they could, being interested in volume and tonnage from a handling standpoint. Price is unimportant to them, or secondary at best.

"That there are some losses incident to controls and agreements may be admitted. These losses cannot possibly be as great as the loss that comes when primary producers are brought to bankruptcy and want by a policy of drift.

"The percentage of our domestic consumption compared to our exportable surplus is about 75 to 25. In Canada it is almost the reverse. The acreage reduction program which we are following, and which is proving reasonably successful, cannot be applied in Canada for that reason. The Dominion Government, seeking the welfare of all of its people, is taking a logical course. It should prove to be sound and beneficial.

"It is noteworthy, I think, that the life of the world wheat advisory committee will be extended until July 31, 1936, and that the framework of the 1933 wheat agreement will be retained for that period. It shows a general disposition to continue to treat exportable surpluses as a matter for international action."

May Living Costs Lower First Time Since in November

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—Decreases in all the major items of the wage-earners' budget except rents, carried the cost of living down in May for the first time since last November, according to the monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board issued today. The index fell .4 per cent from April to May, but was 5.5 per cent higher than a year ago, and 15 per cent above May, 1933. The index was, however, 16.2 per cent lower than in May, 1929.

Prices for food, clothing and sundries fell less than 1 per cent, but coal prices declined 3.8 per cent more than seasonally from April to May. Returns continued their rising trend, advancing 1.3 per cent over the April average. They are still 18.9 per cent below that of May, 1929.

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Gay's New Assistant

Blank & Stoller

Dean K. Worcester
Appointed Executive Vice-President of New York Stock Exchange

New Stock Exchange Position Given To Dean K. Worcester

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—Dean K. Worcester was appointed executive vice-president of the New York Stock Exchange by the governing committee of the exchange at its meeting yesterday. An amendment to the constitution creating this office was adopted by the governing body on May 22, and approved by the membership, at the suggestion of Charles R. Gay, president of the exchange. The office is designed to relieve the president of a great mass of routine labor.

Mr. Worcester is well fitted for the post as he has been assistant secretary of the exchange since 1929. He has been vice-president and a director of the New York Quotation Company, the ticker operating subsidiary of the exchange, since October, 1930. After graduating from college, Mr. Worcester was associated with the engineering department of the New York Telephone Company and later was employed by the Farmers Loan & Trust Company in their Investment Trust Company, which position he left in 1929 to join the exchange.

Garment Makers Meet June 25-26 For Code Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—Invitations were sent out to 3800 cotton garment manufacturers in 42 states today to attend a meeting of the cotton garment industry here on June 25 and 26 to formulate a voluntary code of fair competition. Efforts also will be made at this meeting to crystallize the industry's attitude toward prison labor and to form a national association and divisional bodies, the latter to be completely autonomous.

This action was seen by leaders of the industry here as necessary following the abrogation of the National Recovery Administration codes.

The board of directors of the National Federation of Textile, Inc., simultaneously made public a resolution calling on all concerns formerly under the silk textile code to adhere to the standards of hours, wages and fair practices provided by the code. The board held that this was not only in the interest of the public, employees and employers but would enable the industry to maintain its place in the constructive life of the country."

Copper Trade Pact Is Strengthened

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—Further progress was made in maintaining the copper price level at a meeting today of representatives of virtually the entire copper consuming industry.

While official comment was not forthcoming, it was learned that each representative expressed the desire to co-operate with copper producers.

It was also disclosed that each fabricating concern will continue its copper purchases along the lines of their former purchasing agreements as drawn up under the copper code.

Veto Fails to End Duties Of S. Carolina Bank Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 13—With its appropriation vetoed by Governor Johnston, the State Board of Bank Control apparently will continue to function.

State Treasurer E. P. Miller, chairman of the board, announced after a meeting of the group that it was "the sense of the board" that it should continue to operate.

However, it will have to perform its duties without salaries or expense money, due to Governor Johnston's veto of a $35,000 appropriation for the board. It has the authority to continue its duties under the Bank Emergency Act, which was not affected by the veto.

One member of the board expressed the view: "South Carolina should supervise her own institutions and not leave it to outside agencies."

To which Governor Johnston replied:

"We spent hundreds of thousands for that purpose and look how much good it did."

He reiterated his contention that all South Carolina banks should qualify for protection under the FDIC.

Voluntary Pacts To Be Emphasized By Trade Chamber

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—A thorough revision of the program of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in the light of NRA's aftermath was disclosed as the first objective of a directors' meeting called for Saturday.

Especial attention will be given to the possibilities of voluntary business agreements as successors to the Blue Eagle's codes. A definite effort was reported about by Chamber officials to discourage at the meeting itself such outright attacks upon the Administration as characterized the annual meeting of last month.

The directors' meeting will be preceded by a session of the Chamber's senior council scheduled for tomorrow. It is composed of former presidents of the organization, and its function is to formulate suggestions for the directors.

Harper Sibly, newly elected president of the national chamber, has already set the keynote for the meeting with statements and speeches enthusiastically indorsing the proposed voluntary agreements. His view is that with NRA gone as a compulsory institution, industry and commerce are now free to regulate and police themselves with a minimum of governmental interference. The result, he holds, should be a quickening in the tempo of business.

His enthusiasm for the voluntary agreements is not shared by President Roosevelt, although the Chief Executive has said he would like to see such agreements attempted and expressed a hope that they might prove effective.

However, Mr. Roosevelt expects that because of the purely voluntary nature of such agreements, there will be a recalcitrant minority which slashes prices and wages, forcing more ethical competitors to do the same thing in order to survive.

Changes in the legislative situation since the adoption of resolutions at the annual meeting also will be reflected in the new program to be mapped by the chamber directors.

Notable among these is the inclusion of the Wagner labor disputes bill upon the presidential "must" bills and the status of the public utilities holding company bill now approved by the Senate.

Wheat Estimate In Danube Basin Raised for 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, June 13—The wheat area for harvest in 1935 in the Danube Basin is unofficially estimated at 21,337,000 acres, compared with 19,958,000 acres in 1934, and an average of 19,835,000 acres in the five years 1929-1933, according to the United States agricultural attache here.

Winter wheat constitutes the greater part of the crop, sowings totaling 20,262,000 acres. Spring wheat sowings are estimated at 1,075,000 acres. Most of the increased acreage is in Roumania where sowings are estimated at 8,772,000 acres or 15 per cent more than the 1934 acreage, and 15 per cent above the five year average. The increase in Roumania is attributed to high internal wheat prices during the past season, depletion of farm stocks, and favorable weather conditions at planting time last fall.

Sowings in Yugoslavia are estimated at 5,560,000 acres compared with 5,337,000 acres in 1934, the increase being due to favorable weather conditions at planting time and to relatively low corn prices. Plantings in Hungary are estimated at 4,015,000 acres compared with 3,921,000 acres in 1934, the increase being attributed to high internal prices. The Bulgarian wheat acreage is estimated at 2,990,000 acres compared with 3,089,000 acres in 1934, the decrease being due to shortage of seed.

The condition of the crop in all four countries is reported as "generally good." Last year's crop totaled 251,000,000 bushels. The carryover at the beginning of the 1935-36 marketing year will be about 7,000,000 bushels, it is estimated.

Housing Program Raises Advertising

CHICAGO, June 13 (AP)—Increased sales of more than 43,000,000 agate lines of advertising in newspapers of the United States in the last 10 months was credited to the Government's better housing program by H. Dorsey Newson, chief of the newspaper section of the Federal Housing Administration.

Addressing the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association here in connection with the Advertising Federation of America convention, Mr. Newson asserted that the support of the newspapers as a whole has been one of the most effective aids to the success of the better housing program.

"To date 77 per cent of the daily newspapers of the country are regularly co-operating with better housing sections," he said. "These total from one to 64 pages. In August, 1934, only about 50 better housing sections had appeared and only some 25,000 lines of advertising had been sold. Today, 1720 dailies and weeklies are regularly carrying better housing sections.

Says U. S. Is Fast Losing World Market for Cotton

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—John H. McFadden Jr., president of the New York Cotton Exchange, said today, "Unless the Government program of supporting prices by loans is discontinued, the American cotton growers will lose for all time their world markets for the staple."

Either the growers should be given additional land rental payments, or a domestic allotment plan of cotton control should be adopted, he urged in a statement.

Serious Housing Shortage Seen By Construction League Head

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13—Evidence that a serious housing shortage is beginning to be felt in this country and must be met by an adequate building program is to be found in the recent upturn in residential construction, according to Col. John P. Hogan, chairman of the Construction League of the United States, in a statement issued from the offices of the league here. He estimated that $1,200,000,000 of new money was needed at once to provide at least 400,000 homes and that 9,000,000 homes should be completely rehabilitated or replaced.

Commenting on the two amendments to the National Housing Act, Colonel Hogan said that the measure should be utilized to the fullest possible extent as aids in stabilizing the fields of real estate and building finance to permit decisive action.

Cannot Meet Need

Pointing out the general increase in residential construction this year, including the 94 per cent increase shown in April this year as compared with 1934 and the 80 per cent increase shown for the first half of May, he asserted that the increase does not begin to be sufficient to meet the need. The removal of all sub-standard housing will require a $27,000,000,000 construction program.

"We cannot afford to hesitate longer in taking effective action to meet the need that is growing rapidly," he declared.

Through the housing act amendment dealing with modernization, the amount of money that can be advanced on government insured loans has been increased from $2000 to $50,000. The other amendment decreases the amount of capital required for the formation of national mortgage associations to discount mortgages from $5,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Housing Neglected

"Few people realize just how thoroughly we have neglected housing in the past few years of depression. They do not know, for instance, that the $241,000,000 we spent for new homes last year was but little more than the amount we spent for post offices, fire houses, police stations, and other public buildings. They do not know that the total number of homes built during the past five years has been equal only to a little more than half the number of homes that have become obsolete during each single year of the five. We have built only about 296,000 in the five-year period, while about 511,000 have become obsolete every year in the period.

"From the prospective homeowner's point of view there is no more favorable time than the present to buy or build. As recovery proceeds, the price of real estate and construction is sure to advance, and those who fear the bugaboo of inflation cannot apply their fear here, because real estate offers a sound investment that will not in any case be affected."

The World's Business

How Useful North China Is to Japan

IT HAS always been a theory of mine that Japanese conduct in China cannot be understood without taking economic factors into prime consideration. In a current magazine article, that acute observer of things Japanese, Hugh Byas, encourages me to stick to that view. "The Japanese Government's policy in the past three years can only be understood," he says, "when it is realized that the foreign crisis coincided with a domestic crisis."

Japan was in a desperate condition in 1931. In part its plight was due to the steady growth of economic nationalism after the World War, which left countries like Japan out on a limb—countries which depended for their economic life on the import of raw materials for processing into manufactured exports. Economic nationalism after the war closed doors right and left. The phenomenon profoundly disturbed the postwar leaders of Japan. In 1921, when I was in Japan, I heard the rumblings of a new economic nationalist doctrine, born by way of protest. This is how I described it in an address before the American Political Science Association in December, 1931, three months after the descent on Manchuria:

> Japan, it is important to bear in mind, feels that she is carrying out a philosophy in Manchuria. It is called the "right to exist" doctrine. Born as a protest against high tariffs and other economic obstructions, it was enunciated by the late Premier Hara in 1921, when he said that "the great duty of every government today is to open wide its economic doors." A school of thought immediately grew up around the Prime Minister. Perhaps its most influential exponents are Juntaro Yamamoto and Youske Matsuoka, two members of the Seiyukai. It is no coincidence that these statesmen were formerly officials of the South Manchuria Railway. The subject that has exercised this school since 1921, when Japan abated her aggression against China and placed her trust in a world order, is the interpretation of the Hara Doctrine. If doors were not kept open, has the afflicted country the right to force them open? The military (for strategic reasons) have now decided that the answer is in the affirmative, and their action speaks louder than the words of theory, especially in Japan, where the military have the ear of the people to a remarkable extent.

Economic nationalism has shown no abatement since the Manchurian situation exploded. Perhaps nationalism is too narrow a word. Regionalism is a better description. As a result of currency or trade tie-ups, countries are merging into groups. There is Sterlingaria, for instance. Germany also is trying hopefully to weld together a German - Danubian economic federation. America is the only country that can devote itself to nationalism in the sense of "ourselves alone." Japan is off on the regionalistic tack. Assailed on every hand by protests or barriers against the world sale of its merchandise, too poor to barricade itself in, it is obviously intent upon making the Asian littoral an economic dependency.

This is the meaning of the latest démarche in Hopei. Hopei is the great metropolitan province of Peiping, and is part of the great North China plain, which stretches from the Great Wall to the Yellow River. The area is about the size of New Mexico, but whereas New Mexico contains only about 400,000 people, the North China plain holds 80,000,000! Half of them—or more than the entire Manchurian population—live in Hopei itself. To all intents and purposes the entire plain is now subject to Japan's dictation.

The move is I think, merely the carrying out of the secret terms of the Tangku truce of two years ago. Under that instrument Japan agreed to withdraw from the North China area on condition that China demilitarized the vicinity of the Great Wall and "liquidated" the anti-Japanese movement there. The Chinese complied. Otherwise there would have been no withdrawal, as there was six months later. But undoubtedly Japan left behind an *influence* on future administration, either written or understood. It has been witnessed ever since the Tangku truce was signed, in the meekness of the local Chinese administration to request after request from the local Japanese. Curiously enough, the May issue of the China Trade Report, issued by the United States Department of Commerce, which arrived on this desk today, speaks of the "smooth working and co-operation" of Chinese and Japanese officials in North China. All that has happened now is that Japan has, for one reason or another, come out in the open, and speeded the process of economic subjugation.

A rich prize, this North China plain. If you will look at the map, you will see that it is across the way from Japan, with Korea in between. Japan's purpose is apparently to tie up this repository of those vital raw materials which she does not grow. Cotton is one. A Cabinet meeting in Washington is studying New England's application for an embargo on cotton textiles into the United States. Japanese spokesmen, showing that Japan was buying from the United States three times more than she was selling, warned the United States that the movement to bar Japan's products would lead her elsewhere for her raw cotton. I did not hear any note of alarm from the cotton South. There ought to have been. For Japan is its best customer. Brazil, which has been stimulating its cotton production as the result of the crop reduction in America, has often been mentioned as a possible alternative source. Now the Japanese declare that all thought of using Brazilian cotton has been abandoned. The reason, it seems to me, is distance; for the new economic regionalism in vogue throughout the world is driving the Japanese toward the creation of an economic imperium closer to home—that is, in North China. There, under Japanese tutelage, they could make the Chinese feed the Japanese mills, instead of allowing the Chinese to use their cotton, as they now do, to feed their own.

The above was written before the extremely interesting dispatch from Peiping appeared in yesterday's Christian Science Monitor. That message gives the best commentary on Japanese motives which this latest situation has produced. Our Peiping correspondent mentions a projected railway line that the Japanese wish to build clear across the economically absorbed province of Hopei to the coast. It so happens that the railway would start at the collecting center of much of Hopei's cotton. I am not sufficiently expert to compare this local brand of cotton with the American variety. American cotton, according to government classification, ranges all the way from three-quarters of an inch to 1⅛ inches in length. Most of the North China plain cotton is less than an inch, but Tung Ho cotton, I believe, is over an inch. This latter variety, incidentally, is grown from seeds originally brought over by American missionaries!

I do not wish to imply that cotton is the only economic magnet to the Japanese. It is merely an illustration of the reason that economic Japan is becoming a willing henchman of military Japan. There are several other commodities of which Japan is short and which she will now tap. Hemp is one. It was the search for this fiber that took Japanese bagmen first to the Philippine Islands. Then there is the wool of North Chihli and Inner Mongolia, for which Tientsin is the port. It is to tap this more readily that a northerly railway mentioned by our correspondent is projected. Finally, iron is available. Poor in all these resources, Japan now has pools of them at her disposal, and a teeming population as a market for buying the goods processed therefrom.

H. B. E.

Spanish Currency Reported Bearing Dangerous Strain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Although the Spanish political and social situation is steadier than ever before under the Republic, the currency is under a strain now regarded in banking and financial circles as near the breaking point.

The "Centro de Contratacion de la Moneda," or Board for Controlling Currency Transactions, has applications before it for permits to export money to the extent of between 700,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 francs for payment of foreign claims. This mass of outstanding indebtedness is increasing, some of the most important debts being now three and even four months overdue.

Small Sums Transferrable

Whereas small sums can easily be transferred on production to the sender's bank of a voucher, special authority has to be obtained before any sums exceeding 500 pesetas (some $70) can be sent out of the country. Delays of uncertain duration have thus arisen.

This is having an unfavorable effect at a time when Spain is bargaining with France, Great Britain and the United States for favorable trade treatment. Spain's case, however, is regarded as a typical if aggravated instance of what tariff wars, stiff customs' duties, quotas, import permits, monopolies, exchange adjustments and other forms of state interference and restrictions can do to bring about the very conditions they are intended to eliminate.

Respect for Currency

It is beginning to be realized that, to bargain effectively, Spain must have a currency which is respected abroad and has purchasing power at home. If she cannot afford to buy foreign goods, foreign countries will not buy from her.

Opinion in financial circles is divided as to how to settle the now huge outstanding debts. One view is that gold should be withdrawn from the vaults of the Bank of Spain for that purpose. But there are many objections to this.

Loan Floatation

Another solution suggested is the floating of a loan abroad, but there is considerable doubt as to the success of such a scheme at the present time. A third is devaluation of the peseta, which now seems likely, despite the general opinion that this would not be a real advantage in the long run.

In well-informed financial circles, the only satisfactory solution to a situation daily threatening disaster is declared to be the removal of exchange restrictions after a settlement of outstanding indebtedness, no matter at what cost to the national exchequer. The money will have to be found, it is pointed out, sooner or later, and the sooner the better if unemployment and the closing of foreign markets are to be prevented.

Hecht Foresees End Of Banking System If U. S. Owns Banks

OMAHA, Neb., June 13 (AP)—R. S. Hecht of New Orleans, president of the American Bankers' Association, told the American Institute of Banking that the enactment of legislation for a government owned and controlled bank system would mean "nothing short of the ultimate disappearance of our private banking system." He spoke at the 33d convention of the institute.

A bright future for the banking industry was predicted by Mr. Hecht if the legislation is rejected. The bankers' future "would not be a promising one if we were to turn back a hundred years and experiment for a third time with a central bank, and especially one whose stock would be owned entirely by the Government," he said.

Most bankers, the speaker added, strongly favor the present regional system under private ownership.

W. R. Snodgrass of the Union National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., told the convention that in his opinion "newspaper advertising is the one essential necessary to sound bank advertising."

"It does a job nothing else can do," he said.

Maine Store Sales Up Most in New England

Summarized results of unaudited sales reports for May, 1935, as given by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston are shown in the tables below. As on previous reports a summary of sales is given for as many New England cities and states as data will permit. A statement is also included as to the proportion of the stores in each city or state which had a larger volume of business during May, 1935, than in the same month a year ago:

States	Per cent of stores reporting increases over May, 1934	Net sales, May, 1935, compared with May, 1934	Net sales, January, 1935, through May, 1935 compared with Jan.-May, 1934
Connecticut stores	0	−5.5%	−3.7%
Maine stores	67	+2.5	−1.3
Mass. stores	23	−1.7	−3.2
New Hamp. stores	60	+1.1	+0.7
Rhode I. stores	33	−3.9	−4.1
Vermont stores	17	−7.3	+1.7
Cities			
Boston dept. stores	32	−1.5	−2.4
N. Hav. dept. stores	0	−4.9	−2.7
Providence stores	33	−3.8	−4.1
Springfield stores	33	−2.4	−2.0
All reporting New England stores (49 concerns)	37	−2.8	−3.4

Banking Group Head

Charles E. Spencer Jr.
Elected President of the Association of Reserve City Bankers

Spencer Elected As Head of City Reserve Bankers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Vt., June 13—Charles E. Spencer Jr., was elected yesterday to presidency of the Association of Reserve City Bankers at its 24th annual convention here.

Mr. Spencer is vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston. He succeeds Lyman E. Wakefield, president of the First National Bank and Trust Company of Minneapolis, who has served as president of the association during the past year.

The association, which has a membership of 400 officers of banks located in reserve cities, completed its three-day convention yesterday.

Steel Production Declines to 39½ Per Cent of Capacity

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—Due to seasonal contraction in orders steel production had declined to an average of 39½ per cent of capacity from 41½ per cent last week, Iron Age reports.

The price of furnace coke was lowered 35 cents a ton, and steel scrap has a weaker tone.

The review asserted that "vague rumors are afloat regarding price concessions, but to date the only irregularities uncovered concern intricate details as to extras regarding which there were diverse interpretations even under the code."

Referring to a "whispering campaign" against the price structure, the summary declared it "has not deceived the industry any more than have the unsupported charges of organized labor regarding post-code changes in wages and working hours."

"With business entering the customarily dull season of the year few attractive tonnages are before the trade or in early prospect. . . .

"Tin plate production has been reduced to about 75 per cent of capacity because of a congestion of stocks in mill warehouses."

The Iron Age composite price of scrap has been lowered to $10.71 a tone from $10.83 in the previous week, the decline resulting from weakness in the Chicago market.

Substantial Gain In Bank Clearings

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—Bank clearings for the week ended June 12 amounted to $4,776,778,000 compared with $4,599,382,000 in the corresponding week last year, Dun & Bradstreet reports. The volume exceeded the previous week, in which there was a holiday, by $51,318,000.

The figures were substantially higher at most of the leading cities of the West and South. The total for New York City, $3,116,783,000, was slightly behind last year, while the aggregate for other centers was 12 per cent higher at $1,659,995,000.

Once Deserted Camp Now Prosperous Mining Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHLORIDE, Ariz.—Three months ago, Chloride was a practically deserted mining camp, and had been for many years. Now it has a population of 2500 and 500 miners are working within a radius of a few miles. About 40 mines are active, with 10 or 12 producing ore; their output is estimated to be worth $300,000 a month.

An ore mill of 140 tons daily capacity was completed several months ago and is now about to be operated at the Tennessee mine. The Arizona-Magma Mining Company will have a 75-ton mill built by mid-June. A 50-ton plant is working three shifts at the Keystone. Three or four other properties are to be equipped soon with reduction machinery.

Increased prices of gold and silver, as well as improved methods of recovering metals from Chloride's refractory ores, all play their part in the camp's revival. Values are principally gold, silver, lead and zinc. Records show that in the last 20 years Chloride's mineral production has been worth $75,000,000.

Increase in Employment In Moving Picture Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Employment in motion picture production here during 1933 was 112.3 per cent of that reported in 1929, according to a comparison of industrial statistics compiled from the biennial Census of Manufactures.

Cacao, Not Ivory, Is Main Product Of Ivory Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13 — How the Ivory Coast in Africa has long since outlived its appellation and should now rightly be called the Cacao Coast is described in a news bulletin from the National Geographic Society.

The Ivory Coast is a large block of French territory, lying along the Gulf of Guinea, where the Atlantic coast of Africa runs east and west, a few degrees north of the equator.

Government headquarters were recently moved to Abidjan, the new capital of the Ivory Coast, rapidly becoming a metropolis.

"Not a single deep-water harbor cuts into the 380 miles of coast," says the bulletin. "Long sand bars, backed by shallow lagoons, stretch in an unbroken line from Cape Palmas eastward to Cape Three Points on the Gold Coast. Grand Bassam and Port Bouet, chief ports of the Ivory Coast, are built on these outlying sand bars. Opposite them, across the lagoon on the mainland, are Bingerville and Abidjan.

"Port Bouet marks the southern terminus of the colony's single railroad, which runs due north for over 475 miles, and is to be extended to connect with the Senegal-Niger and the Guinea lines.

A recently completed pontoon bridge carries railroad and highway across the lagoon from the capital to the sea. Previously all produce brought down by rail from the interior had to be unloaded at Abidjan, transshipped by lighter to Grand Bassam, wheeled across the sand, then loaded into whaleboats for the mile trip out to the steamers lying offshore.

"As yet the resources of the Ivory Coast have been only partially developed. When the supply of ivory was exhausted, mahogany took its place. One third of the colony is covered with thick tropical rain forest which spreads over the flat coastal plains. Giant mahoganies and cottonwoods roof a dense tangle of undergrowth matted with vines and dripping moss.

"Rivers of the Ivory Coast are seldom navigable, but in the rainy season rafts of heavy mahogany logs can be floated down to the lagoons and towed out to Grand Bassam, where small trucks on rails carry them across the narrow sand bar to the ocean wharf. There they are launched in the heavy, Atlantic surf, rafted together once more, and towed out to the waiting steamers. Until a deep-sea harbor is constructed this long process of handling and rehandling must go on. Inland transportation is much more efficient, owing to railway, automobile, and 3500 miles of surfaced roads.

"Since the collapse of the mahogany market the residents of the Ivory Coast have concentrated their interests on cacao. The steamy climate and the forest clearings left by mahogany cutters are ideal for a plant that needs high humidity and some shade. The natives have made a success of the industry, partly because it requires so little labor. All they need to do is to plant the seedlings provided by their Department of Agriculture, grub out brush and weeds occasionally, and wait five years for the first crop to mature. Other exports of some importance from the Ivory Coast are palm kernels, palm oil, coffee, cabinet woods, and cotton."

McElwain Shoe Co. Buys Amoskeag Mill

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 13 (AP)—Maj. Francis P. Murphy of Nashua today announced the acquisition of No. 12 mill of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company as another unit in his chain of shoe factories in New Hampshire.

Major Murphy plans to employ 400 workers in the new plant, and to start producing shoes by Aug. 1. It will be part of the J. F. McElwain Shoe Company, which Mr. Murphy operates.

The Amoskeag has estimated the mill 100,000 feet of manufacturing space and 500,000 feet of storage room.

The McElwain Company, with its other Manchester factories, will have an annual pay roll here of $3,000,000, five of the nine factories now operated by Mr. Murphy being in Manchester and the others in Nashua.

The Major announced that the company now employs 3300 people and with the new unit will employ 3700.

California Farmers' Debts Scaled Down 25 Per Cent

Special to the Christian Science Monitor

ANAHEIM, Calif.—During the 10 months immediately prior to May 15, the various California farm debt adjustment committees succeeded in scaling down farm debts of distressed property owners by $461,211. This voluntary scaledown involved 216 pieces of property encumbered by a debt before adjustment of $1,825,291, according to members of the Orange County adjustment committee.

In 65 instances there were interest reductions averaging 2¾ per cent. The average percentage of scaledown was 25.29 per cent. In one instance which occurred in Monterey County, a 2300-acre farm holding received a scaledown of $38,000 on a debt of $52,000.

These data, the committee emphasizes, apply only to the cases actually handled by the mediation groups.

Coal Dumpings at Lake Erie Show an Increase

CLEVELAND, June 13 (AP)—The Ore and Coal Exchange reports an increase in the dumping of coal at Lake Erie ports.

From June 1 to 10 inclusive 31,736 cars were dumped into vessels, compared to 30,944 for the like period last year. The increase is credited to prospects of a coal strike.

Liberia Obtains Recognition Of United States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 12—A tiny Negro republic on the West coast of Africa plays an unexpected part in the mighty drama of the Far East where Japan is maneuvering to narrow "the open door" of China with Europe powerless, and the United States unwilling to intervene.

Whether by intent or by accident, State Department recognition of Liberia after a lapse in relations since 1929 throws into sharp relief the cardinal point in America's Far Eastern policy, i. e., refusal to recognize any violation of the territorial integrity of China or the open-door policy.

That renewal of relations with Liberia was deliberately decided upon at this time as a way of emphasizing to Japan America's continued stand on its treaty rights is of course officially denied at the State Department where all questions as to United States' attitude toward the present situation are answered by repeating that developments are being "carefully watched."

Follows Stimson Note

But the facts remain that Manchoukuo is now the only political situation in the world unrecognized by the United States, and that State Department policy is resting on the Stimson note of Jan. 7, 1932, which served notice on both Japan and China that the United States "cannot admit the legality of any situation de facto, nor does it intend to recognize any treaty or agreement entered into between those governments, or agents thereof, which may impair the treaty rights of the United States or its citizens in China, including those which relate to the sovereignty, the independence or the territorial and administrative integrity of the Republic of China, or to the international policy relative to China as the open door policy."

The State Department position is that this applies just as fully to any new acquisition by Japan of areas of influence or control in North China as it did to Manchuria.

Nanking Action Reported

The implication is obvious that the United States will refuse to recognize new Japanese acquisitions as it has refused to recognize the old. The Stimson doctrine stands unchanged.

Although there is no reason to believe that Liberia was recognized to emphasize this feeling at the State Department, the act of recognition occurred at the moment when the latest Japanese venture had reached a point of suspense and some sign from overseas might conceivably have more effect than at a previous stage in the situation.

Within a few hours after the recognition message had been dispatched to Liberia the Nanking Government was reported to have issued orders for resistance to any Japanese military advances in North China.

Reform of Abuses

Liberian recognition was achieved through delivery in Monrovia yesterday afternoon to President Edward Barclay of a formal notification that his administration had been recognized by the United States.

The move was in effect a mark of confidence in President Barclay's program for reforming the abuses which led to withdrawal of recognition in 1929 and an investigation by the League of Nations into conditions which were said to involve the virtual enslavement of the Kru coastal tribes by the Government at Monrovia.

Great Britain started the League investigation with protests against conditions in Liberia on the ground that they had a bad effect on neighboring British colonies. The League's proposed remedy involved appointment of a chief adviser to supervise reform who would be responsible to the League itself. This proposal Liberia rejected.

Under the new arrangement worked out with the United States alone, President Barclay will still have a chief adviser on reform, but this individual will be responsible to the President of Liberia only.

Involved in the settlement are also several concessions to Liberia by the Firestone Rubber Company, which owns extensive rubber plantations in that country. Included is a reduction in the interest rate on the Firestone loan to Liberia from 7 per cent to 5 per cent.

Let World Trade Flow Both Ways, Hull Says

(Continued from Page 1)

vital driving power and final requisite to recovery, Secretary Hull deplored "ominous tendencies" threatening the progress that has been made toward greater world stability as in the "reckless, competitive building up of armaments."

"If it remains unchecked," he warned, "we shall witness national bankruptcies, hopelessly unbalanced budgets and consequent inevitable inflation, together with the utter destruction of such measure of national stability as has thus far been achieved.

"The world cannot extricate itself from this relentless circle if it does not stop its extravagant military expenditures. International sanity requires both military and economic disarmament."

In Two Directions

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, in introducing Secretary Hull, made a brief review of the achievements of the conference, which, he declared, was "in seriousness, timeliness and real constructive action, a success in every sense of the word." For one thing, he said, the businessmen of the seaport cities have come to understand that there is no such thing as one-way traffic in foreign commerce; and that it is necessary to American industry, labor, transportation and to the very existence of the seaport cities to have both export and import trade.

"I think we realize," he observed, "that we cannot make faces at foreign countries and expect them to buy our goods."

Artificial Industry

The New York Mayor emphasized the bearing of the conference on world peace and friendly relations with all countries, finding its conclusion proof that "the attitude of being self-contained" was today discredited.

"Whether we like it or not, we are part of the world," he continued. "It is up to the United States to take the leadership not only in world peace, but in the resumption of international trade. Every country produces some commodity we need. It is useless for us to maintain artificially industries that are not necessary. We must take a careful, calm inventory and provide for the exchange of commodities that will not impair or injure industry but maintain that balance of trade that is necessary for our exports."

Tonnage Revival

Referring to the decline in American water-borne cargoes from 108,000,000 to 59,000,000 tons between 1919 and 1933, Secretary Hull voiced strong approval of the Administration's trade agreements program, the benefits of which already were strikingly instanced, he declared, in the Cuban agreement, which had been followed by a 77 per cent increase in exports and a 35 per cent increase in imports in Cuban-American trade. With five countries now signatory to such agreements and negotiations under way with 13 others, Mr. Hull envisioned a "cumulative effect reacting upon world-wide prosperity which would carry our foreign trade tonnage back to the full high level of former times.

We find a growing willingness among foreign countries to go along in our trade agreements program, to ease trade restrictions and to remove progressively the prevailing discriminatory practices.

Production Low

The secretary referred with asperity to "lobbies and unfair opponents" of this program, labeling as a fallacy the charge that it was flooding the domestic market with foreign agricultural products and the doctrine that America must "buy at home."

Substantial progress was being made toward world recovery today, he continued, but its inadequacy thus far was evident, he said, in "the millions of unemployed, the low level of productive activity, the continued stagnation in the heavy goods industries, and the insignificant advance made in the physical volume of world trade."

Swollen Prices

A better balance in the domestic cost price situation and in the international price structure was needed, he declared, if the nation was to avail itself of the "material and technological condition for a sustained and pronounced revival," ready to hand in the six years' accumulated need for replacement, repairs and removals.

The Secretary of State characterized domestic price costs in certain important heavy and constructional industries as "abnormally swollen," with a large section of industry "endeavoring to move forward under the heavy burden of inflated capitalization, excessive overhead charges, wasteful overcapacity and obsolete units and equipment."

Keeping Inefficiency Alive

"We cannot hold our place in the world if industry is to rely on doles, subsidies and other artificial arrangements which bolster up and keep alive inefficiency at the expense of the progress and expansion of the vigorous and efficient units in our economy," he continued. "We must come down from our artificial stilts to solid reality, if we are to achieve substantial industrial prosperity and hold our place in the world market."

Freeing the Channels

Secretary Hull urged the cause of world exchange stabilization, asserting that as the balance in the international structure was improved, the channels of international commerce would be freed.

"Statesmen in many countries are inquiring whether the time has not arrived when co-operation between leading countries could put an end to serious exchange fluctuations," he said. "As progress is made in this direction, we may confidently expect a lessening of the quantitative and other artificial barriers to trade which have been erected as bulwarks of protection against the chaotic international price and monetary situation."

Good Neighbor Policy

Secretary Hull stressed the role of the port cities "in dissipating misunderstanding and prejudice and nurturing co-operation, mutual confidence and respect between the United States and other American countries," saying that this country would "not turn back from the policy of the good neighbor, manifested in Montevideo and supported day by day by new evidence of co-operation and good will."

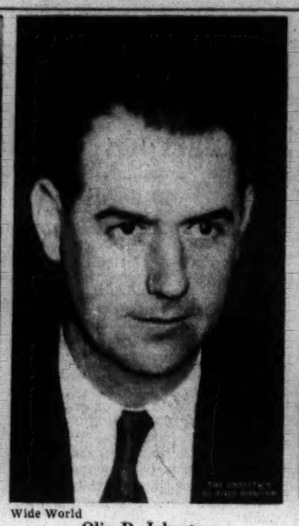
Criminality Divorce Ground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—The Divorce Laws Amendment Bill, which, with strong safeguards, makes so-called incurable insanity and habitual criminality additional grounds for divorce, has been placed on the Statute Book in South Africa.

Prominent in Governors' Conference at Biloxi, Mississippi

Sennett Conner
Governor of Mississippi



Wide World

Olin D. Johnston
Governor of South Carolina

Paul V. McNutt
Governor of Indiana

State NRA Pacts Backed by Governors

(Continued from Page 1)

is significant that some who wholeheartedly berated all of its provisions now seek to salvage some of its admittedly good aspects. Perhaps the value of some of its virtues was lost sight of in the serious practical difficulties that attended its enforcement.

"But the court of last resort has spoken in a unanimous opinion. We live in a nation under a Constitution and in states that likewise have Constitutions, which we are sworn to uphold. So long as we have a Federal Constitution, the path of duty is clear. We must uphold the Constitution. Whether it should be amended, is another question that may arise for our consideration. If so, the amendment suggested by some would be more far-reaching and momentous than any that has yet been adopted. Should not this itself give us pause, and lead us to no hasty action?

"There are times, even in great crisis, when it may be well to let the people themselves endeavor to work out their problems. Governments cannot correct every abuse merely by enacting laws. The present crisis, with the specter of unemployment still hovering over us, is a challenge to the business and industry of this intelligent age. It is known to industry in all its grim details. To meet and solve it, presents a high adventure. It is in truth a rendezvous with destiny."

Road Construction

Discussing work relief for the unemployed through road construction, Gov. Henry H. Blood of Utah urged the warmest co-operation of state highway departments with the Federal Government. He noted that when the state allotments of funds for roads went out last week from Washington there was more or less dissatisfaction on the part of some highway departments because of restrictive limitations.

The money comes from the Federal Government," Governor Blood pointed out, "and must be used for the purposes intended by Congress. Those purposes are primarily to give work relief re-employment.

"State highway officials should proceed with their usual ability and energy to make best use of the funds assigned them regardless of restrictions."

State compacts designed to cover fields the Federal Government is now barred from entering thrust themselves as a dominating issue for the conference. These pact proposals receive their impulsion from the recent anti-NRA decision of the Supreme Court.

The new problem of maintaining NRA wages and hours unexpectedly stepped up to claim the hearing of this assemblage representative of state government.

First informal declarations coming from southern governors indicated a preference for state agreements to govern child labor, hours and wages in industry, rather than a constitutional amendment such as President Roosevelt has hinted.

States' Rights Curtailed

Clinging to the historical southern demand for states' rights, leaders of several southern administrations manifested their antagonism to further centralizing power in the Federal Government as the proposed new amendment would do.

States' rights have been continually whittled down, as Sennett Conner, Governor of Mississippi and past governor to the conference, granted. Extension of federal authority into fields once occupied solely by local government has multiplied over many years and through various ways.

Conceding this affirmed tendency, but unwilling to see it greatly extended by a constitutional amendment, he bespoke state compacts as a better alternative and declared the governors' conferences gave fine possibility for promoting them.

Regulation of Industry

Mr. Conner named first the opportunity for carrying through such state codes as should be needed for the regulation of industry now outside the zone of the Federal Government, since the Supreme Court checked its industrial supervision.

The Mississippi spokesman also cited the usefulness, as did Gov. Paul V. McNutt of Indiana, of treaties for the better handling of crime, where state lines now prove aids to the criminal.

State action is the only way open for the President to preserve any features of the NRA, commented Governor McNutt, who is chairman of the executive committee of the Governors' Conference. "Interstate compacts are workable," he said. "It is necessary to obtain a sufficient number of states to make them so."

Meantime the most emphatic sponsorship of state pacts was supplied by Olin D. Johnston, Governor of South Carolina. He announced he would recommend to the governors a plan to preserve the maximum hours and minimum wage provisions of the NRA.

The South Carolina executive's interest focuses largely on the textile industry. His state numbers some 80,000 textile workers. The two Carolinas, he said, account for 40 per cent of the textile output. Manufacturers in both states, he reported, have met and agreed for preservation of the NRA standards.

New England and the South can get together on wages and hours in the textile industry through state compacts, Governor Johnston told a Monitor correspondent. He saw no barrier in the wage differential between the North and South.

He is very anxious for action now when industry is inclined to continue to NRA provisions. A constitutional amendment would take too long, he believes.

His aim is to obtain immediate protection of NRA wages, hours and child labor prohibitions by volunteer action and as soon as possible back it up by state law. As he outlined his project, the governors would "call for voluntary signatories, with a definite and unified course of action to be followed by the labor department of each state, until such time as appropriate state legislation can be obtained.

The large number of favorable answers to inquiries he sent to other governors have buttressed the South Carolinian in his determination to seek state succor to maintain gains.

Price fixing he would drop in any state revival of the NRA, regarding it as hampering free competition.

A Question for States

Drastic reduction of constitutional amendment to authorize what the Supreme Court said the Federal Government could not do came from Governor Johnston. Scheduled with Governor McNutt as a leader of discussion of the NRA, he prefaced his address with a statement against an amendment centralizing more power at Washington. He declared against "further encroachment on the rights of the states in regulatory matters such as the NRA." This he asserted as a matter for the states to handle.

Similarly Governor Conner stood out against the radical extension of centralization of the Federal Government.

The Mississippian believes that the nation must either go back to states' rights, which he prefers, or go on centralizing until the powers of the states are so diminished that eventually the state will be grouped into regional blocs like the few provinces of Canada.

A question which arises among southern administrators is whether continued federal centralization would ultimately dictate to the southern states the manner of their elections, and thus raise the problem of the Negro vote. As some view it, if the Federal Government is to keep on taking rights away from the states there may be no ending of the process.

No Formal Action Allowed

On the other hand there has been little informal preliminary discussion here of the doubts which President Roosevelt recently voiced as to the utility of state compacts, especially the difficulty of getting in to them all the states concerned.

No action will be taken by the Conference of Governors. It is a rule of their meetings to pass no resolutions, Governor McNutt points out. He remarks that the value of the conferences comes in the opportunity for the Governors to discuss common questions and to get each other's point of view.

The conferences at times have not realized their fullest benefits because of the lack of a sufficient attendance, but this year's promises better results. Nearly half of the Governors are expected.

Their topics include problems of relief, road appropriations and work relief, arbitrary wage scales, operation of a state under a budget-pay-as-you-go basis, and the Mississippi sales tax, first of its kind.

Goodyear Not to Slash Wages in Wake of NRA

AKRON, Ohio, June 13 (AP)—Clifton Slusser, vice-president of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, yesterday announced there will be no reduction in the company's wage scale as a result of abolishment of the NRA.

Slusser said it had always been the company's policy to "pay the highest wages possible and there is no desire on the part of the management to take advantage of technicalities."

Slusser said the company now is employing approximately 15,000.

General Classified

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

A SALES MANAGER WRITES: "I want to express my appreciation of the service you rendered in locating a new line of work for me. The method you employ establishes contacts QUICKLY and EASILY and the resultant position has proved most satisfactory. I can consistently and conscientiously recommend your Service to ANYONE needing it who will cooperate with you."
FRYER EXECUTIVE SERVICE
7018 Euclid Avenue Cleveland, Ohio

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FOR SALE—8-room residence, sleeping porch, storehouse, garage; trees, shrubbery; furnished or unfurnished; near new high school and grade school; excellent neighborhood. 705 Dakota, Medford, Ore.

What's Going On In the Arts

"The Youth of Maxim"

LATEST of Soviet films to reach Boston is "The Youth of Maxim," now visible at the Fine Arts Theater. First of a projected trilogy depicting the education of a Communist, it recounts the gradual transformation of a boyish worker into a revolutionist by the events of the years following the abortive revolt of 1905.

This film was a prize-winner in the land of its origin. This award is understandable, for the picture is well and truly designed as propaganda. Too well, in fact. That is, it simplifies matters rather too much. Its characters are puppets rather than persons. They merely personify economic virtues and vices. The playfulness of the three young comrades is very artificial. The wickedness of the employers and the police is a little obvious. The pace is too deliberate. There are too many moments during which the characters merely gaze at one another; they seem unnecessarily slow in getting an idea. The picture will hardly stand comparison with "The Road to Life" or "Petersburg Nights."

Yet it has its virtues. So far as the characterization and the direction permit, the principals do some good acting: Boris Chirkov as Maxim, Vera Kibardina as a girl revolutionist, Stepan Kayukov as one of Maxim's friends and M. Tarkhanov as an older Social Democrat of the Bolshevik wing. Some of the photography in factory, prison and street is imaginatively and cinematically conceived. Dmitri Shostakovich has used the songs of the people effectively in the musical score.

Another Russian item is the finger puppets of Sergei Obraztzov, very amusing. It is also pleasant to note that Fox Movietone News has replaced the Hearst newsreel at this theater.

L. A. S.

Arts and Crafts Society

A SPECIAL exhibition of pieces made by the thread-and-needle workers' section of the Society for Arts and Crafts is now on view at 32 Newbury Street. The display is a revelation of patience and skill.

We find in each visit to the shop of the society that we make comparisons unwittingly. Whatever the craft—glass or textile or leather, silver or wood—it demonstrates the pains which a contemporary will take to make a small object by hand. We compare the craft with similar work done in the past. Generally it bears up well in the comparison. When compared with the machine-made product, naturally it has the advantage of individuality.

The current display consists of articles of utility which have been ornamented with embroideries. Patience, dexterity and good taste are all considerations of interest. One decorative piece has half a dozen different stitches applied in its making. Others are made in cross-stitch which resembles eastern European motives. One small rectangle is done with minuteness and delicacy of workmanship comparable to that of the finest period of Persian embroidery.

Innovation at Museum

There has finally been installed a Contemporary American Room at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The handful of pictures under that heading has grown large enough to warrant the use of an entire gallery. Assembled as they are, the paintings demonstrate very clearly one feature in contemporary art in America—variety. We have our romantics, our impressionists, our enthusiasts for the abstract and our realists. As neighbors they enhance or demolish one another; it depends upon the convictions of the onlooker. In the collection there is a portrait by George Luks, an "Interior" by Edward Hopper, another "Interior" by Charles Sheeler, and a street scene by George Bellows.

D. A.

Local Classified

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APARTMENTS
811 Beacon St.—2-3-4 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath ..... $40-$45
844 Beacon St.—2-3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette bath ..... $35-$50
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11-19 Peterboro St.—1-2 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $25-$40
Apply to Supts. on Premises or
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209 Washington St., Boston. Lafayette 7040

114 FENWAY
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HAPPY summer for children on Adirondack farm; loving and competent supervision; reasonable. MRS. IVES, Box 294, Lake Placid, N. Y.

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VERONA, N. J., 120 Morningside Road—Modern 7-room house in Orange Mountains; level lot, 60x120, 2-car garage. Inquire Box 109, Upton, Mass.

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FOR RENT, Roslyn Estates, L. I., N. Y.—Lovely home near water; 11 rooms, 3 baths, 1½ acres, 2-car garage; season or year; will dispose of paintings, pewter, books and antiques. HOPKINS. Tel. 146 Roslyn.

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Home for rest, study and recreation
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Over 35 years of fair dealing and good service.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

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The Best Food, Well Served
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EUGENE-DUART ZOTOS
Permanent Waves
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 BANK ST, WATERBURY, CONN.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

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We have a complete line of AWNINGS READY TO HANG—in various sizes—reasonable in price, too—
$1.39 to $3.39 Each
Also the New DAY-SPRING ROLLER Awning that rolls up like a window shade, $1.49 and $1.98 Each
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

Women's Swim Suits
With all the flippancies and frills of the high price class, yet we have them as low as..... **$1.98** each
Come in and see for yourself.
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

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OLYMPIA HAT CLEANING & SHOE REPAIRING CO.
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Graduation Gifts and Cards
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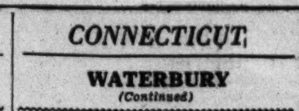
MARYLAND

BALTIMORE



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Marie C. Little
All Branches of Beauty Culture
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Belmont 5600

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Now Featuring a Fine
"Maple 3 Piece Bedroom Suite, $44.50"

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(Continued)

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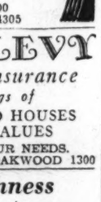
PROCTOR BUILDING
Tel. Oakwood 3890



BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

MONARCH Finer FOODS
TESORO BROS.
112 PROSPECT AVE. Oakwood 6260-61

Oldest Established Jewelers In Mount Vernon
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM STERLING COMMUNITY SILVER and CHINA
GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

NEWBURGH

Nash Sales and Service
Nash and Lafayette Motor Cars
172-178 LIBERTY STREET
STORAGE Tel. 3200

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

NEWBURGH KENNEL SUPPLY CO.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs, Cats, Birds and Fish
360 BROADWAY TEL. 595-R

The C. F. S. Milk Co. Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Milk and Cream
Dairy Products
77 NEST STREET TEL. 1655

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
5 *"Certified"* Laundry Services
and
DRY CLEANING SERVICE
CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
PHONES
Yonkers 8800 Enterprise 7002
Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800
21-25 Hawthorne Avenue

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
GIFTS FOR BOY AND GIRL GRADUATES
WEDDING GIFTS
FLAT SILVER—TELECHRON CLOCKS
FINE JEWELRY—HAMILTON WATCHES
585 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

CHAPMAN'S
MEN'S WEAR
546 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.
(Next Door to New Rochelle Trust Co.)

LA ROSE SHOPPE
Sportswear — Bags — Lingerie
Negligees
Corsets and Accessories
525 Main Street (Kresge Building)

CASPARIAN
IMPORTER
Oriental Rugs of Merit
Orientals and Domestics
Cleaned, Repaired, Stored
706 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 5965

Collom's
"Clothes for Town and Country"
THERE IS MORE TRUE VALUE AND MORE TO ENJOY IN ONE DISTINCTIVE GOWN THAN IN SEVERAL MORE COMMONPLACE.
Ten Lockwood Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

50 IVORY INFORMALS
for
1.00
ENGRAVED EFFECT
200 Sheets and 100 Envelopes 1.00
Good Quality Vellum Paper
THE LITTLE PRINT
236 HUGUENOT ST., NEW ROCHELLE 2353

Ruby Lane Stores
CURTAINS—BEDSPREADS
COTTON FROCKS and
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
OTHER RUBY LANE STORES THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY and LONG ISLAND
546 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Tired Rooms Transformed
IN ONE DAY WITH
WALLHIDE ONE-DAY PAINTING
New Rochelle
Coal and Lumber Company*
361 North Avenue, New Rochelle 1000
*We can arrange convenient financing.

I. B. COHEN
BOYS' CLOTHES
and MEN'S CLOTHES
of QUALITY
507 Main Street N. R. 7100

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

PHONE FOR FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
Established Since 1907
F. SCHUMACHER *Prop.*
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
661 NORTH AVENUE
Opp. Mayflower Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

O'NEIL STORAGE WAREHOUSE CORP.
Local and Long Distance Moving, Storage for Household Goods and Automobiles, Modern and Improved Service.
CALL MELROSE 5-0437
607 BERGEN AVE., NEW YORK CITY

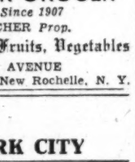
FOrdham 4-3090

MILDRED
Beauty Salon
55-57
West Fordham Road
Bronx, N. Y.
James Romano Nick Romano

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
Look for New York display advertising in the news section.

EMIL'S
895 Flatbush Avenue
Corner Church Avenue
Steam Oil Permanent Wave Specialist
$5.00 Complete
3 Other Items $1.00
All Week
Buckminster 2-2195



FURS
Storage Free With Any Remodeling or Repairing
Also New Coats Made to Order at Special Summer Prices
A. OLEWACK
1165 Flatbush Ave., Near Vanderveer Place
Established 1916

For Your PICNIC or LUNCHEON
CUBE STEAKS
go to
LUBSEN'S
1840 Flatbush Avenue
or Phone Midwood 8-2801

How to Find the Local Dealer
can often obtain the name of a local dealer by consulting the Monitor advertisements of retail stores in your city.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

NB TRADE MARK
Steinlein's HOME MADE BREAD
Baked Fresh Twice Daily
252 Patchen Ave.
(Between Fulton and Halsey)
Watch for the Baker's special.

LIVILLA DAWSON
at *EMIL'S*
BEAUTY SALON
1703 CHURCH AVENUE
ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
Specializing in Clairol Tinting which reconditions hair for permanent waving. Permanents.

EPPY SHOPPE'S
Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie, Blouses, Kimonos, Robes, etc.
898 Flatbush nr. Church
261 Utica Ave., nr. Lincoln Pl.
125 Second Ave., New York City
Corsets and Brassieres fitted to your form by expert fitters.

Freda's Beauty Shop
PERMANENT WAVES
Croquignole and Spiral
$5.00
Monday to Thursday
Three Items $1.00
7503 Third Avenue Shore Road 5-9482

Serving Brooklyn 27 Years
Carlson & Carlson Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Consult Us About Your PERMANENT WAVE
284 Livingston St. Triangle 5-3708

THE GREY SHOP
825 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Wedding—Anniversary
Graduation Gifts
may be purchased at this local store from as varied a selection as the New York stores. Lamps, pottery, glass, pictures, occasional tables, silver, etc.

FRIEDA HAECKER
Gown Shop
708 Flatbush Avenue
Near Brooklyn Trust Co.
We specialize in youthful women's dresses including half sizes, also chic misses' frocks.

PRINTING A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper.
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

Boys and Girls Like Wonder-Cut Bread
Schroeder Bros.
Vanderveer Park Market
Sells It Fresh Every Day
1597 FLATBUSH AVE.
Cor. Ave. "H" Mansfield 6-7620

Manhattan

CLEANING—DYEING
A Personal Service of Distinction
Any Dress { One Piece / Two Piece / Three Piece } Plain or Pleated
Coat—Plain or Fur Trimmed
Suit—Short or Ensemble
Beautifully Dry Cleaned and Pressed **50c**
Delivery Service only. Tel. Ashland 4-9221
CHARLOTTE HAMILTON
210 Fifth Avenue (1102), N. Y. C.

Phone RHinelander 4-6487

Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue
at 77th St. Subway Station
New York City

Dracatos
FRUITS AND DELICACIES
Steamer Baskets Delicatessen
841 MADISON AVENUE
REgent 4-0290 Cor. 70th Street

Mary Ray
Russian Beauty Salon
Hair Dye and Permanent-Wave Specialist
Monday to Thursday, Shampoo and Wave $1
52 E. 56th St. Phone Eldorado 5-5479

BUtterfield 8-4684
ANNA-MIA, Inc.
Ladies' Hairdressers
1192 LEXINGTON AVE., N. W. Cor. 81st St.
Our Famous Permanent, $6, $8, $10
Hair Coloring $2.50 up

Staten Island

NEW DORP
STATION MARKET
Prime Meats—Groceries,
Fruit and Vegetables
151 Fifth Street, Corner Rose Avenue
New Dorp.
We Call and Deliver.
Phone Dongan Hills 6-0376

PEEKSKILL

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY SERVICE and ZORIC ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
PEEKSKILL 3000-3001

White Plains	10184	Poughkeepsie	4793
Ossining	1917	Croton	459
Tarrytown	2359	Chappaqua	383
Newburgh	3178	Mt. Kisco	5492
		Katonah	198

PORT CHESTER

NORGE
Rollator Refrigeration
We will gladly show you the advantages of this splendid refrigerator.
NORGE FRANK L. ROCKEY
128-130 North Main Street

The Beauty Box
Hair Stylist
Permanent Wave Specialist
New Broad St. 237 Westchester Ave.
Tel. 3303

NEW YORK

PORT CHESTER
(Continued)

W. T. GRANT CO.
Children's Inexpensive Wash Dresses, Suits and Underwear. Yard Goods, Hardware, Kitchenware, Floor Coverings, Paints, Garden Tools, Seeds.
You Save When You Buy at Grant's
108 NORTH MAIN STREET

JANTZEN SWIM SUITS
for MEN and WOMEN
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 NORTH MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

TREADEASY Shoes
IN WHITE
are correct, cool, and comfortable for wear during the summer season.
REASONABLY PRICED
$7 to $8.50
Luckey, Platt & Co.

EMMADINE FARMS
Golden Guernsey Milk
Give Your Children the Best Milk Offered to the Public
GAUTHIER MILK CORP.
104 PARKER AVE. Phone 5399

The Home of
Sanforized-Shrunk
Shirts, Underwear and Shorts
Brock's Haberdashery Shop
31 MARKET STREET

Sale of LAMPS
The Wallace Co.

A full qt. bottle plus deposit—20c
B&M Food Market
Phone 6160 Free Delivery

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Genesee 7415. 8 to 12 A. M.
Look for Rochester, N. Y., display advertising in the News Section.

E. H. CLARK COAL CO. INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
For candy, lunches, dinners or tourist's information visit the Store Beautiful
38-40 EAST AVENUE

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends
Never Less Than 20%

ELECTRIC SUPPLY SALES CO., Inc.
230 Andrew St., near Clinton Main 5947
Electric Refrigerators
WASHERS, CLEANERS
FIXTURES, RADIOS
Free Parking on Property

What will the road ahead look like FOR YOU, when your retirement years begin? Let us tell you about
—ANNUITIES—
that will bring your monthly checks for life
GEORGE DIETRICH Co. Inc.
Life Insurance and Annuities
8th Floor, Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinner, 75c and $1.00

PROJANSKY
TAILORS—FURRIERS
for gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
39 EAST AVE STONE 337, 338

Paint and Glass
A Complete Paint Service—Glass, Mirrors and Resilvering—Window and Door Screens—Combination Doors
GEO. H. WABNITZ, Inc.
115 STATE STREET
Main 1094 We Deliver

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester
MONROE 6616

BEFORE YOU BUY NEW SHOES
You will find it helpful to consult the advertisements of shoe manufacturers and shoe stores in The Christian Science Monitor.

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The Seneca Florist Shop
Hotel Seneca Arcade
16 Clinton Avenue South
Stone 2670
Arthur T. Colbert
Nelson R. Zonnevylle

COAL
Famous Reading Authracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

CORSETS
Expert Consultation and Fittings for Every Figure
Phone for Appointment
MRS. A. A. BOUMAN
70 Meigs Street Monroe 8420-M

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

SCARSDALE

Depole Produce Market
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
RUMFORD ALL-PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDER
34 Garth Road
Phone
Scarsdale 4028

PLUMBING—HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
High Powered Vacuum
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

Barnard's Pharmacy
GARTH ROAD
Quality First
Delivery Prompt
Prices Right
Distributors for Corelle Liquid Cream and Lucien Lelong Colognes and Perfume.
PHONE SCARSDALE 3443

COMPLETE AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE
Tires and Accessories—Battery and Ignition
Monitor Service Stations
PURE OIL Products
Scarsdale Branch EAST PARKWAY Tel. Scarsdale 3422
Hartsdale Branch CENTRAL AVE. Tel. W. P. 9119
Complete Lubrication Service

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

You Need No Longer Be Told That You Have an Expensive Foot
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

The ROLLATOR
A roller rolls and there's ice. The NORGE mechanism is as simple as that. It has but three moving parts . . . is almost everlasting.
Before you invest in an electric refrigerator, by all means see the new
NORGE
ON SALE AT
H. S. BARNEY CO.

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality! *REMEMBER* Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schnectady —always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability
The WALLACE CO.

LADY LEE FASHION SHOP
"Schenectady's Smartest Shop"
Coats, Suits, Frocks of Distinction
Sizes 12 to 50
249 STATE STREET PHONE 4-8814

BOOKS
For Recreation as well as for Serious READING—Always Carried in Stock
UNION BOOK COMPANY
237 STATE STREET

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE

FINE CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

H. A. Hyde
has ready for you the cleverest
New Spring Hats
Prices from
$1.95 to $10.00
435 SOUTH WARREN STREET
Mabel Hyde Tallman

NEW FLOWER SHOP
Fred'k W. Bultmann
Quality Flowers at Moderate Prices
124 East Washington St., University Block
Phone 2-4421

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

TROY

Sim & Co.
Fine
Silver, Jewelry, Glass, China and Antiques

LORD AND TANN
DEPENDABLE FURS
WOMEN'S and MISSES' APPAREL
404 FULTON STREET

Miss Jane M. Bennett
Feyl's Hat Shop
Hats from $3.50 up
5 TIMES BUILDING

UTICA

Paints --- Wallpapers
Don't experiment—insist upon the famous duPont paints so dependable for both interior and exterior use.
See the new Imperial Washable Wallpapers in handsome colors and designs suitable for every room. Paint and Wallpaper Department in charge of Miss Cummings.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
509 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Spring Showing of
Dresses, Coats, Suits and Millinery
Bleecker St. at Charlotte

Famous
INSURANCE
Fire & Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS
for
MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Oil Burners, Ranges
Sales and Repair Service
SCHWENDERS
201-205 COLUMBIA ST. Ph. 2-0419

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office
OIL BURNING EQUIPMENT EXCLUSIVELY
SALES AND SERVICE
LUX and DEE
The Famous LYNN Range Burners. MASTER-KRAFT Power Burners. Automatic Water Heaters, etc. Combination Ranges.
213 ELIZABETH STREET PH. 4-0320

WEDDING RINGS
in Platinum and Gold
WEDDING SILVER
in the finest new patterns
W. B. WILCOX COMPANY
246 GENESEE STREET PHONE 2-0018

WATERTOWN

Starting Today!
ARTCRAFT HOSIERY
Friendship Week
A national event to please old friends and make new ones for these famous stockings, sold in Watertown only at Empsall's.
Reg. $1.35 $1 | *Reg. $1.65* $1.15
NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
EMPSALL'S

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday
Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET INC.
Imported Italian Pure Olive Oil
Gallon $2.19
Quart .75
Italian Tomato Paste
Parmesan Cheese
Full Assortment Spaghetti, Spaghettini, Shells, Macaroni,
3 lbs. 25c
"Quality Foods for the Table"
15 Mamaroneck Ave. W.P. 10200
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

JEWELRY—GIFTS
for
THE JUNE BRIDE
Meyer Gordon
Incorporated
Established 31 Years at
125 Main Street

Radios—Washers
Sales—Service
All Makes Call
WHITE PLAINS 2012
RAY KLINE INC.
73 MAMARONECK AVENUE

COLD FUR STORAGE
New Modern Vaults on Premises
1% on your valuation above $500 value. Minimum charge, Fur Coats, $2.00. Minimum charge, Cloth Coats $1.50.
Projanskys
146 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 1129

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Oil Croquignole
Permanents $5 up
(Including Hair Cut, Shampoo, Finger Wave)
BEAUTY SERVICE
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

GIVE DAD!
- Florsheim White Shoes
- Daniel Green Slippers
- Tennis or Golf Shoes

ROBERT ROTH
(in Balkin's)
144 MAMARONECK AVENUE

B.V.D. Swim Suits
for Men and Women
Caps and Accessories
FOWLER & SELLARS CO.
HARDWARE DEPARTMENT STORE
80 MAIN STREET Tel. W. P. 4200

Monarch Food Market
11 Central Avenue Tel. W. P. 2753

MONARCH Finer FOODS
QUALITY MEATS

WHIFFEN ELECTRIC CO.
82 MARTINE AVE. W. P. 3100
ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS
MAINTENANCE—LIGHTING
FIXTURES and SUPPLIES

Complete Line of Vacation Needs
DRUSS'—ROEMER'S PHARMACIES
2 W. Post Road 196 Main Street
Tel. W. P. 1500 Tel. W. P. 260
Free Delivery

CARPENTER STORAGE, INC.
121 BROOKFIELD ST. TEL. W. P. 473

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal and Wood
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

LINEN SUITS
and Other SUMMER SUITS in a large variety—$15.75 up.
STONE'S
CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS

YONKERS

Specialist in High-Grade Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Gustav A. Strauss
JEWELER
104 NEW MAIN ST. Tel. Nepp. 2622

CHARLES
Fruit and Vegetable Markets
A store in your neighborhood
Call Nepperhan for All Stores 6300

PIERPOINT'S MARKET
—SINCE 1875—
119 NEW MAIN STREET
TEL. YONKERS 2575-2576
The BEST in MEATS
Private and Institutional Trade
TEL. YONKERS 4106 *Established 1912*

Weiner's Delicatessen
Fresh Dressed Broilers, Stuffed 69c up
Our Famous Potato Salad 10c lb.
Our Famous Cole Slaw 15c lb.
476 South Broadway *Delivery Service*

Need Radio Tubes?
The radio supply stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor will gladly supply your needs with Monitor-advertised products.

World Vista by Short Waves

A table of the principal short-wave stations of the world is presented on the second Thursday of each month. All time is eastern standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Megacycles Frequency	Transmissions, E. S. T.
RV15	Khabarovsk, U. S. S. R.	70.65	4.24	1-8 a. m.
HC2ET	Guayaquil, Ecuador	68.22	4.60	9:15-11 p. m. Wed and Sat.
OAX4D	Lima, Peru	51.90	5.78	9-11:30 p. m. Wed and Sat.
TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.46	5.83	7-10 p. m. irregularly.
YV5RMO	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.28	5.85	5:15-9:30 p. m.
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	50.93	5.89	6:30-9 p. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	50.42	5.95	6 to 10:30 p. m.
XEBT	Mexico City, Mexico	49.99	6.00	5 p. m.-midnight.
COC	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	9:30 a. m.-12:30; 4-7 p. m.
HJ3ABH	Bogota, Colombia	49.90	6.01	8-11 p. m. Irregularly.
DJC	Zeesen, Germany	49.83	6.02	9:30-10:45 p. m.
HP5B	Panama City, Panama	49.75	6.03	8-10:30 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	5-7 Sun.; 7:30-9 Tues. and Thurs.
HJ1ABG	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.65	6.04	6-10 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	6:30 a. m.-7 p. m.; 11 p. m.-2 a. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna	49.50	6.06	8-11 p. m.
ZHJ	Penang, Straits Settlements	49.40	6.03	8-10 a. m.
W9XAA	Chicago, Illinois	49.34	6.08	Irregularly in evenings.
VE9GW	Bowmanville, Ontario	49.28	6.09	Mon., Tues., Wed., 3-12 p. m.; Thurs., Fri., Sat., 7 a. m.-12 p. m.; Sun., 1-9 p. m.
ZTJ	Johannesburg, South Africa	49.20	6.10	3:30 a. m.-4 p. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	49.18	6.10	Mon., Wed., Sat., 5 p. m.-1 a. m.
W9XF	Chicago, Illinois	49.18	6.10	Tues., Thurs., Fri., Sun., 4-9:30 p. m.; 11 p. m. to 2 a. m.
HJ4ABL	Manizales, Colombia	49.15	6.10	6-7 p. m., Sat., 9-11 p. m.
VE9HF	Halifax, Nova Scotia	49.10	6.11	8:30-11:30 a. m.; 5-10 p. m.
YV2RC	Caracas, Venezuela	49.10	6.11	5-10 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	49.02	6.12	6-11 p. m.
YDA	Bandoeng, Java	48.02	6.12	6:30-9 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	48.86	6.14	4:30 p. m.-1 a. m.
CJRO	Winnipeg, Canada	48.85	6.14	8-11 p. m.
VY3RC	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6.15	4:30-9:30 p. m.
HJ3ABF	Bogota, Colombia	48.62	6.17	7-11 p. m., irregularly.
HJ1ABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	46.51	6.45	6:30-10:30 p. m.
HJ5ABD	Cali, Colombia	46.30	6.48	7-10 p. m.
YV6RV	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	8:30-9 p. m.
TIRCC	San Jose, Costa Rica	45.80	6.55	Irregularly after 8 p. m.
PRADO	Riobamba, Ecuador	45.31	6.62	Thursdays, 9-11 p. m.
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.00	6.67	5:45-7:45 p. m., Sun.; 9:15-11:15 p. m., Tuesdays.
TIEP	San Jose, Costa Rica	44.71	6.71	7-10:30 p. m.
HJ4ABB	Manizales, Colombia	42.00	7.14	Irreg., evenings.
XECR	Mexico, D. F., Mexico	40.65	7.38	Sundays, 6-7 p. m.
HJ3ABD	Bogota, Colombia	40.55	7.40	7-11 p. m.
HC2JSB	Guayaquil, Ecuador	38.40	7.70	9-11 p. m.
HBP	Geneva, Switzerland	38.47	7.80	Saturdays, 5:30-6:15 p. m.
HCJB	Quito, Ecuador	36.52	8.21	8 to 10:30 p. m.
HAT-4	Budapest, Hungary	32.88	9.12	Sundays, 7-8 p. m.
COH	Havana, Cuba	31.80	9.43	10-11 a. m.; irreg. after 5 p. m.
PRF5	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	31.56	9.50	5:30-6:20 p. m.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9.51	12:15 to 5:45 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9.51	Wed. to Sat., inclusive, 5-7 a. m.
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	6:30-11 p. m.
DJN	Zeesen, Germany	31.45	9.54	5:05-10:35 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9.57	5:05 to 9:15 p. m.
VUB	Bombay, India	31.36	9.57	Wed., Sat., 11 a. m.-12:30 p. m.
W1XK	Boston, Mass.	31.36	9.57	7 a. m.-1 a. m., next day.
VK3LR	Melbourne, Australia	31.31	9.58	4-8 a. m., except Sundays.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9.58	6-8:05 p. m., Sun., Tues., Thurs., Sat. 10-11 p. m.; daily, 10-11 p. m., beginning July 1.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	31.28	9.59	11 a. m. to 6:45 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.28	9.59	7:30-10 p. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sun., 12-2, 5-9; 8:30-11:30 a. m.
HBL				
CT1AA	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9.59	Sats. 5:15-6:15 p. m.
	Lisbon, Portugal	31.29	9.59	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 4:30-7 p. m.
2RO	Rome, Italy	31.18	9.63	Daily, 2:30-5:30; Mon., Wed., Fri., 6-9:15 p. m.
EAQ	Madrid, Spain	30.40	9.87	5:15-7 p. m.; Sat., 1-3 p. m.
CMHB	Sancti Spiritus, Cuba	29.39	10.20	Approximately 4-8 p. m.
JVM	Nasaki, Japan	27.93	10.74	4 to 7:40 a. m.
HJ4ABA	Medellin, Colombia	25.68	11.70	5:30-8 p. m., irregularly
CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11.72	8-11 p. m.; 11:30-midnight
	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.60	11.72	6-9 p. m.; 10-midnight
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11.75	Daily, 12:15-4 p. m.; Sun., Tues. Thurs., Sat., 10-11 p. m.; daily, 10-11 p. m., beginning July 1
DJD	Zeesen, Germany	25.49	11.77	Noon-4:30; 5:05-10:35 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	25.36	11.83	3-5 p. m.
GSE	Daventry, England	25.28	11.86	9 a. m.-noon
W8XK	Pittsburgh	25.27	11.87	4:30-10 p. m.
	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.23	11.90	10:15 a. m.-1:15 p. m.; 2-5 p. m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12.00	Sundays, 6-7 and 10-11 a. m.; daily, 3 to 6 p. m.
HJ5ABC	Cali, Colombia	21.43	14.00	6 to 9 p. m.
JVH	Nasaki, Japan	20.55	14.60	8:30 to 9:30 p. m.
GSP	Daventry, England	19.82	15.13	6-8:45 a. m., or noon; 4 to 5:45 p. m.
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.73	15.20	12:30-2; 8-11:30 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	19.72	15.20	7 a. m.-4 p. m.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	19.71	15.22	Wed., Sat., Sun., 7:30-10:30 a. m.
	Radio Coloniale, Paris	19.68	15.25	6-10 a. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	19.64	15.27	11 a. m.-1 p. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.34	2:30-3:30 p. m.
HAS-3	Budapest, Hungary	19.52	15.37	Sundays, 9-10 a. m.
DJE	Zeesen, Germany	16.89	17.76	8 to 11:30 a. m.
PHI	Huizen, Holland	16.87	17.77	7:30-10:30 a. m. except Tues. and Wed.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	16.87	17.78	9-10 a. m.
GSG	Daventry, England	16.86	17.79	6-8:45 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	13.92	21.54	7 a. m.-2 p. m.

Study for Tourists Planned By Chilean University Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The recent educational mission to Central America and the United States, headed by Chancellor Juvenal Hernandez of the Chilean University, has commenced to yield the results that were predicted. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Señor Hernandez told of his intention to submit to the university council a number of projects embodying the mission's observations and studies. In their formulation he has been assisted by the other members—Prof. Gustavo Lira, Domingo Santa Cruz, Raul Ramirez, Dario Benacente and the feminine educator, Amanda La Barca.

One of the projects has for its purpose the establishment in Chile of summer study courses—common in the United States and an indispensable cultural complement to touring attractions. "Turismo" is on every Chilean's lips today but, according to Chancellor Hernandez, the educational aspect in the provision for foreign visitors has been overlooked. "In the annual summer flow of tourists," he said, "there are always considerable numbers of persons of advanced intellect who are not merely content with touring our scenic attractions; their thirst for knowledge and understanding goes deeper than mere observation and entertainment."

Traits of People

For this reason, the university council will arrange summer courses in which visitors can learn the characteristics of the people and the particular region they visit. In Chile, to begin with, visitors will be able to study folklore, literature, archæology and ethnolography, or groups of these themes co-ordinated in a central study of the country and its inhabitants. The first experimental course will be organized at Viña del Mar, the leading summer resort, where Chilean literature and Araucanian ethnography will occupy pride of place in a special program for foreign visitors.

Central Library

Another project, which will assuredly be translated into early practice, is that providing a central university library. The return mission was greatly impressed by central library facilities in the United States universities. Here in Chile each college has its own library, but the drawbacks of this system are apparent. A central library is now declared to be indispensable, thanks to the lessons learned in the United States. The northern trip also made clear the necessity of producing more university publications in Chile, to identify the university more with the world of letters, to undertake translations of notable foreign works and to attract exchanges with foreign professors.

Advanced Methods

It is recalled here that the educational congress which convened in Santiago recently advocated exchange of teachers, to strengthen cultural bonds and understanding among the Americas. Chile has long specialized in advanced methods of education, and its success in various branches of instruction led other Latin-American governments to contract assistance in Santiago. Columbia recently increased both the number of Chilean professors employed in its educational institutions and the number of university exchanges, while Costa Rica contracted for three Chileans as special advisers to her educational ministry.

Chancellor Hernandez mentioned other projects, such as the creation of an institute for pedagogical investigations, and courses in family education and education of character.

Poet's Estate to Be Writers' Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—With ERA aid, this community is converting the former estate of Joaquin Miller, "poet of the Sierras," into a memorial for California writers.

The estate, known as "The Heights," became the property of Oakland in 1917, and at that time was converted into a shrine in honor of the poet's memory. It consists of 67 acres, situated in the hills back of Oakland, overlooking San Francisco Bay.

Present plans, sponsored by the California Writers Club, provide for the erection of a memorial temple on the crest of a mountain. A pathway, lined with Sequoias, will lead from the temple to a woodland theater in the hollow below. In front of the stage there will be a pool of water, which will pass underneath, and descend the hillside in twin falls. Stairways of rough stone are being built beside the falls site. It is also planned to erect a statue of the poet, and to mark trees with bronze tablets in memory of Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Robert Louis Stevenson and other writers.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

New York

Plattsburg—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WMFF, 1310kc.

Texas

Amarillo—Week days, 6 p. m., KGNC, 1410kc.
Longview—Week days, 2 p. m., KFRO, 1370kc.

Discontinue

Canada

Ontario

Windsor—Week days, no regular time assigned, CKLW, 1030kc.

Bees Look Before Leaving

Apiarists say a colony of bees always sends out "scouts" to reconnoiter before swarming over the countryside.

Worth Knowing

BOSTON
A HIGHWAY 18 FEET WIDE FROM BOSTON TO NEW ORLEANS COULD BE PAVED WITH THE PLATE GLASS MADE IN AMERICA EACH YEAR
NEW ORLEANS

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

10.

Check (√) Yes or No

1. "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" is found in the Bible. (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Buenos Aires is larger than Rio de Janeiro. (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. "Enervate" is an antonym of "invigorate." (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. St. Johns, Newfoundland, is north of London, Eng. (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Lake Michigan lies wholly within the United States. (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. It is a historical fact that Nero played a fiddle at the burning of Rome. (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. The westernmost point of the North American continent is in the same longitude as New Zealand. (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Dickens wrote "Ivanhoe." (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. A quatrain is a four-line poem. (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. A palindrome is a building where motorcycle races are held. (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found Among the Advertisements]

Brevities

Ottawa Evening Citizen: Chicago piscatorial society has ruled that photographs must accompany members' fish stories. The enlargement firms ought to do business now.

Montreal Star: By and large, we suppose the steadiest job until the world settles is making maps.

Daily Features

In Lighter Vein

Its Appearance

A man was fishing from the end of the seaside pier, and eventually pulled out a fair-sized flounder. After inspecting it, however, he disgustedly threw it back into the water.

"Great Scott!" an onlooker exclaimed. "Why did you do that? You're out to catch fish, aren't you?"

"Aye, I am that," the angler replied, "but I'm not taking home anything that's been trodden on!"—*Pearson's.*

Playing Safe

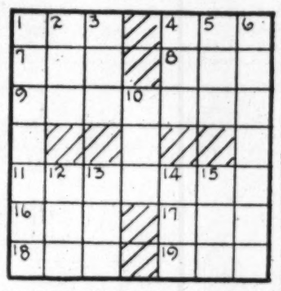
A lady motorist was driving along a country road when she spied a couple of repair-men climbing telegraph poles.

"Humph!" she exclaimed to her companion, "they must think I have never driven a car before."—*Dragonettes.*

New Blues

A song writer's new pair of shoes
Provided material cloes.
While dancing one night
They felt clingingly tight—
Now bands play a song, "New Shoes Bloes."

Crossword Puzzle No. 108



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Period of time
4—Head covering
7—Girl's name
8—Employ
9—Chambers
11—A handcuff
16—Collection of sayings
17—Ventilate
18—Border
19—Affirmation

Down

1—Pertaining to the number 10
2—Humming-bird
3—Sweet potato
4—Mongrel
5—King of Judah
6—Annoys
10—Age
12—Cuckoo
13—Doze
14—Reef
15—Prevaricate

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Close the Windows!

Acreage in the Process of Being Transported—in Other Words, a Good Old-Fashioned Dust Storm, in Oklahoma—Pictured for the Monitor Camera Club by Mrs. Minnie Welty, Freedom, Okla.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Tel-abib

AT the close of the vision and commission with which the book of Ezekiel opens, we read that the prophet visited the Jewish exiles at a place named Tel-abib (Ezek. 3:15), which was situated in Chaldea close to the river (or canal) named Chebar (cf. 1:3).

If Tel-abib was named by the exiles themselves, and so is Hebrew in origin, it would mean "the hill of ears-of-corn," or, briefly, "Cornhil." Some suppose, however, that Tel-abib is simply a corruption of the Babylonian Til-Abubi, "the mound of the flood" or "of storm" (cf. Davidson: "Ezekiel," p. 23; Lofthouse: "Ezekiel," p. 69).

In the valley of the Euphrates, rising ground was most uncommon, and a small hill which afforded a safe refuge during a period of flood, might well come to have the name of the "mound of the flood." The exact location of Tel-abib is uncertain.

Quotation for Today

MAKE few explanations. The character that cannot defend itself is not worth vindicating.
—F. W. ROBERTSON.

Daily Anecdote

No Rich Father

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS told of Rudolph G. Spreckles that he once registered at a California hotel. When the clerk saw the signature he said: "Mr. Spreckles, you will want the Rose Suite, I am sure."

"Oh, no, I'll take something less expensive."

"But, Mr. Spreckles, your son always occupies the Rose Suite when he stops here."

"My son," replied Mr. Speckles, "has a rich father. I am not so fortunate."

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Clean Rags for Garages

ALMOST destitute as the result of drought, a plucky western Kansas couple were determined not to accept relief. As a last resort, they tied up a bundle of clean rags and took them to a garage, where they found ready sale. Inadvertently they had hit upon a means of making a living. Country town garages, they discovered, are often hard pushed to find rags for their mechanics' use. And in every home there are rags which can be bought for a few cents.

The Kansans are now buying rags over a large territory, and supplying garages in several towns. To insure sanitation, they wash the rags before tying them into neat bundles for delivery. Not only are they making an honest living, but they have built up a business which has a two-way service. Persons having rags to sell are as grateful for the money as the garage men are to have them delivered regularly.—Jennie S. O.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Beginnings of Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THERE was silence in the classroom — the kind of silence which means that hard work is in progress.

Earnest heads were bent over lesson books.

A small girl looked up from her work. She had been writing. Something not quite to her liking on the page made her seek her eraser. It was not to be found!

Leaning across the little boy sitting next to her, she reached over and, without a word, took his eraser. A shadow crossed his usual happy face, and an ominous moment followed as he recovered his eraser.

Then, as suddenly as it had disappeared, the smile returned and a look of understanding filled his large brown eyes.

He gently pressed the eraser into the little girl's hand and, looking up, he whispered to the teacher who had been quietly standing by, "We won't say anything more about that."

And so is the peace of the world helped forward.

What They Say

Reliable

"He may have a greasy hat, and the seat of his trousers may be shiny, and the banker may not be very well acquainted with his signature, but if you see his children with their noses flattened against the window pane, watching for him a half-hour before he is due home for supper, you can go right ahead and trust him with anything you have."—*Louis Allis.*

Forecast for 1935

"1935 will be a record year in the history of science and industry in its relation to industrial organization and individual life and freedom."—*Ramsay MacDonald.*

Tomorrow

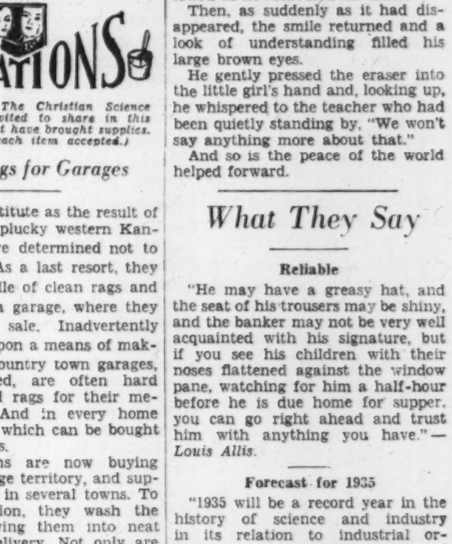
"Tomorrow is thine if thy hand hath the strength to grasp it."—*Marie of Roumania.*

Cartoons of the Week

—Cassel in Brooklyn Eagle
For Future Reference

—Parrish in Memphis Commercial Appeal
Another Opinion Is Handed Down

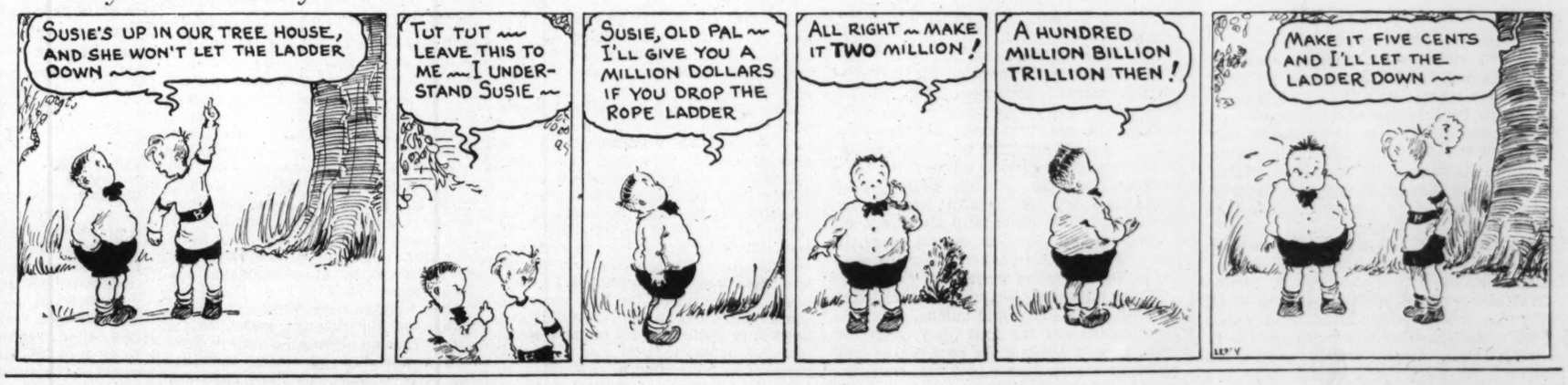
—Cross in Nashville Tennessean
It's Refreshing to Meet an Optimist, Anyhow



—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post Dispatch
The States or Bust

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Inflation*

By LE PELLEY


SUSIE'S UP IN OUR TREE HOUSE, AND SHE WON'T LET THE LADDER DOWN
TUT TUT — LEAVE THIS TO ME — I UNDERSTAND SUSIE —
SUSIE, OLD PAL — I'LL GIVE YOU A MILLION DOLLARS IF YOU DROP THE ROPE LADDER
ALL RIGHT — MAKE IT TWO MILLION!
A HUNDRED MILLION BILLION TRILLION THEN!
MAKE IT FIVE CENTS AND I'LL LET THE LADDER DOWN

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Slide Instead of a Ride*

By CARMACK

Betty Ann had her first ride on Peachy today—
And it seemed to put some funny ideas into her head-such as thinking that dogs can be ridden like horses-
Of course we tried to explain that dogs were not built for such things -
But about the only way we could make any impression on her was to sit down each time she got on us and let her slide off

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Coal: A Case for Control

TWO news stories in a recent issue of the Monitor carried pointed illustration of the demoralized situation in the coal-mining industry of the United States.

One had to do with the growth of a "bootleg" coal industry launched by individual unemployed miners which now supplies at cut prices from 5 to 10 per cent of the anthracite used in the country. A somewhat similar development has taken place in the bituminous fields.

The other article related the findings of Gov. Ruby Laffoon's special commission investigating labor unrest in Harlan County, Kentucky. Charging suppression of free speech and assembly, oppression of labor, beating of union sympathizers, dynamiting of homes and reprisals against churches, the report declared conditions "almost unbelievable . . . in a free and democratic nation."

It has been well recognized for a number of years that in view of the rise in use of petroleum and of water power, the coal-mining industry is continually overproduced and overmanned. The pressure of sharp competitive conditions and low selling prices for coal intensifies in turn the pressure of difficult labor conditions.

The Guffey bill pending in Congress proposes to set up a regulatory commission for the soft coal industry, authorize purchase of $300,000,000 worth of coal lands as a national reserve and pay this off over a period of years by a tax of 5½ cents or less per ton of coal. It would permit price control and guarantee rights of employees to bargain collectively.

The intended treatment of the problem is somewhat similar to the more basic phases of the Administration's agricultural program. Each recognizes that the only long-range cure for overproduction is retirement of marginal lands, putting them back into the national domain where they were before overexploitation took place. There are factors of similarity, also, to the "rationalization" which old coal-producing areas in Europe found necessary after the war.

Objection is made that price and wage fixing in one corner of the economic structure tend to spread and gradually to compel the dictation of all prices. Whether this follows depends largely on the wisdom of the commission and the industry. If the board recognizes its true function of helping to adapt the industry to market conditions as it finds them and to the needs of the consumer, instead of merely boosting prices, it may accomplish much. Public utility prices are regulated, and strong industries have their unofficial price-fixing which is less salutary than this might be. Experience abroad shows that cartels of producers have disruptive as well as cohesive forces within them.

With NRA broken down and in most cases unlamented, there are yet certain depressed industries which need a steadying hand. Even moderate critics of NRA conceded that there might be some reason for undertaking to regulate (1) national rather than local industries; (2) industries in depressed or emergency circumstances; (3) natural resource industries to prevent waste. The coal industry qualifies on each one of these counts as one in which to try out effective regulation on a practicable scale.

There may be faults of detail in the Guffey bill that need scrutiny and correction, but its general policy offers a way of lifting a stone that has hung around the neck of American labor and industry for many years. If there are doubts as to the constitutionality of an effort to rationalize an industry so clearly interstate, the question may as well be resolved by making the attempt.

The Colorful Male

IF ANY of those merchant tailors who perennially put out hopeful publicity to the effect that "men's clothing is going to be brighter and more colorful this season" were in the crowds that watched the Shriners' parade in Washington this week, they must have shaken their heads in chagrin and bewilderment at the failure of their suggestions to take hold in everyday usage.

For here were rank after rank and troop after troop of Rotary-club-type Americans marching up Pennsylvania Avenue in Arabian and Egyptian costumes of all the most blazing color combinations that fertile-minded designers could contrive of orange, red, green, purple and allied shades. No mere pasty pastel pinks and subtly orchid-tinted grays here to ease the shock for the supposedly conservative and compromising masculine mentality. From the deepest scarlet to the brightest yellow, nothing could be too vivid.

It was visual verification of the well-known fact that the brightest colors in nature are appropriated in bird life to adorn the plumage not of the quiet little lady but of the strutting male. Why, then, does the well-dressed Anglo-Saxon in his ordinary rounds not take to the idea of a sea-green waistcoat and heliotrope trousers? Or why does he shy at a peach-glow shirt and cerise dinner jacket?

Apparently the answer lies simply in this: He needs the moral support of numbers and music. When a woman wears a bright, gay gown the occasion would be ruined for her if another appeared in one just like it; but when a man adorns himself in glowing raiment he will be miserable only if everyone else is *not* similarly attired. And then, too, a brisk, blaring march tune can do wonders to stiffen his willingness to be looked at. When haberdashers can contrive to throw in a Marine band and a marching company with each roseate two-pants suit they will get American men to express themselves in sartorial color—and possibly not before.

Long's Length

ON ONE issue raised in the day-and-night filibuster conducted by Huey Long the average American will be inclined to agree with the Senator from Louisiana. When the "Kingfish" requested that the Vice-President make all senators remain on the floor and listen to his talk against time, Mr. Garner countered with his usual neatness. He said that would constitute "cruel and unusual punishment." But after all, why shouldn't the senators be forced to take it?

We have a notion that if senators were compelled to listen to all the hour-after-hour digressions and inanities of the usual filibuster the practice might come to a sudden end. The punishment listeners have to take ordinarily is much more cruel than the Bible quotations, the recipes for "pot likker" and the occasional flashes of wit the lengthy Mr. Long inflicted. But is it too severe for legislators who insist on retaining a system which substitutes language for legislation, wind for wisdom?

One of the purposes of the "lame duck" amendment, ending the short sessions of Congress, was to end filibusters, which under the old system usually took advantage of the closing hours of a session. This time, close approach of the expiration date for NRA, June 16, afforded Senator Long his opportunity. Such chances will not recur often. Yet talking against time is still too common a method of legislating in the upper house of Congress. It may be said that the filibuster has been used for worthy purposes at times, that it is a useful check on haste. The Senate has not yet become so impotent as the ancient Polish Parliament which required a unanimous vote. But the Senate has its unanimous consent rule. And its filibusters.

If senators insist on having legislation controlled by endurance rather than reason, they ought to have to listen. If the country can stand it, senators should. But they wouldn't.

Britain's Growing Air Force

WHEN we find one of the most peace-loving countries in Europe going full-steam ahead in the strengthening of air armaments, it would be folly to deny that the world situation is extremely disquieting. Great Britain is now rapidly speeding up the manufacture of fighting airplanes, expanding the facilities for future construction, and making an appeal to recruits for the Royal Air Force which recalls the slogan of 1914—"Your King and Country Need You."

This activity is, avowedly, Great Britain's response to Germany. Since the war, when Britain's strength in the air became second to none, she has been content with a comparatively small air force as well as a small army. She has pursued a policy of unilateral disarmament, hoping that other countries would follow her example. Nor was there any attempt to attain parity of strength with other powers—even when France, Italy and Russia were maintaining enormous forces—so long as the belief prevailed that there was no aggressive purpose behind such armament, and so long as there was no direct challenge of strength between obvious rivals.

But the sudden rearmament of Germany presented a new situation. Chancellor Hitler's recent speech was regarded in Britain as both challenging and reassuring.

What was Britain's attitude to be? Mr. Stanley Baldwin, in speaking for the British Government, welcomed Herr Hitler's more conciliatory tone; and he declared once again his own and his country's abhorrence of war and of the necessity of making preparations against its barbarities. None the less, his country had obligations to fulfill. It must provide for the safety of its citizens in the event of aggression; and, in the second place, it must be prepared to take its part in providing for collective security in Europe.

With what arms? Nothing less than parity with Germany would suffice. Airplane for airplane (in the first line), man for man, Britain would move *pari passu;* and at the present estimate 1500 first-line airplanes, irrespective of reserves and naval units, would be considered necessary. That is the estimated strength of France; that is the expected strength of Germany.

It cannot be said that Britain has been precipitate in taking this course. Does it afford greater reasons for hope, or for fear, in the future? All depends on success in policy, so far as Britain is concerned, and the intention to keep the peace, so far as Germany and France are concerned. There is this hopeful fact British statesmen desire to develop—that when all start equal, and have nothing to gain by a bigger or smaller unit of parity, there is far greater inducement to disarm.

For many years past inequality at the starting point has been the enemy of disarmament. It will be Britain's role now to take the lead in new discussions on disarmament which start from a true basis of parity.

The Chevalier

Book News of the Day

DEFENDER of Greek liberty and Polish independence; valiant crusader in behalf of the inmates of jails and asylums; friend of the Negro; promoter of a system of organized charities, of the Sanitary Commission which was the forerunner of the American Red Cross, and of improved common schools; best known as the founder of the Institution for the Blind in America, now called Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind—this sounds like a citation for an honorary degree, but is really an incomplete description of SAMUEL GRIDLEY HOWE as he appears on the pages of his biography by his daughter, Laura E. Richards (New York: Appleton-Century. $2.50).

To those who knew Dr. Howe intimately he was The Chevalier—always "Chev" to his wife, Julia Ward Howe. The title was his by technical right since the Greek Government had made him a Knight of St. George. It was his by natural right, for he was handsome, talented, a dashing horseman, impetuous, tireless, blessed with the power of inspiring devotion, avid for new crusades.

In the autobiographies written by the daughters of that gifted pair, Samuel and Julia Howe—notably "Stepping Westward" by Mrs. Richards and "My Garden of Memory" by Maude Howe Elliott—the actual presence of the mother, who lived longer and was more constantly the companion of her children, seems to predominate, although the splendid career of the father is the essential element in the background of the family. The present volume shows the father, not only an heroic figure, but one that is near, warm and vital.

Mrs. Richards prepared an edition of Dr. Howe's journals and letters, which was published twenty-five years ago and is now out of print. From that material and from other sources she has collected this story of his life. She has given a full account of his work as soldier-surgeon with the Greeks who had rebelled after 400 years of Turkish rule, and a still fuller account of Dr. Howe's long labors for the blind.

There are only brief glimpses of Dr. Howe's home life, but they are revealing. The marriage of Samuel Gridley Howe and beautiful, auburn-haired Julia Ward, eighteen years his junior, was, in their daughter's estimation, the wedding of the northwest wind and a mountain torrent.

With pride and affection, of course with a rich fund of information, but without too lavish a display of filial piety, Mrs. Richards has painted a clear portrait of her father, made a concise résumé of his work, and pictured, in passing, a galaxy of men and women who did great service in that period when "constructive philanthropy" was coming into existence.

W. K. R.

When a Helping Hand Means a Lot

An Early Morning Picture

GENEVA

NOT in vain has Madame Sophie presided for fifteen years over a pension in the Old City. She is quite familiar with the polite but puzzled expression of a guest, when conversation grows heavy with internationalism. On this particular day her heart goes out to the young American woman who, with her husband, has recently come to Geneva. The nineteenth session of the International Labor Organization is under way, and for the first time the United States participates as a member. Many have come to Geneva from all parts of the new member country.

As the American speaks both German and French, but takes little part in the table talk, Madame knows it is not difficulty of language but ignorance of the subject under discussion. It is that which makes her sorry for her guest. The husband of the American, oblivious of his wife's perplexity, eagerly exchanges views on labor conditions in the shoe industry with a man from Prague; the author of a new monograph on Norwegian nitrates expatiates on his product; everyone talks, either to neighbor on left or right or across the table. In four languages voices rise and fall. Only the American woman is silent, smiling with somewhat forced courtesy. Yes, Madame Sophie must take a hand.

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So when the others leave the table she proposes to the American that the next morning, just before daylight, the two shall go on a little adventure of their own—to a flower market to see supplies come in from mountains and countryside.

Early though it is the next morning when the two set forth, it is not too early for the sound of bells, those tinkling voices on bicycles, horses, street carts and pedestrians with wares for sale, which is so characteristic a sound in Geneva. A chiffonlike veil of mist from the Jura Mountains blows across the lake. Quite suddenly the gray dawn is pierced with the first light of the sun, and the cold stone of pavement and old buildings takes on a warmer hue.

Walking through Rue de l'Athénée and la Fontaine, Madame speaks of their destination: "It is not easy to think of the busy Molard to which we are going, as it was once, for then it was an inlet from the lake where ships discharged their cargoes from far ports. Now you're going to see cargoes all of flowers and conveyors of many kinds. There, look ahead. We are none too soon."

Pouring into the old square from three directions come men and women, boys and girls, dog-drawn carts, all flower laden. The American, thinking that she must be at an opera, expects a chorus to burst into song. To make sure that the scene is real, she pats a shaggy St. Bernard, whose picturesque load of geranium and sainfoin add to the illusion. Neither person nor animal pays the slightest attention to the visitors. It is just the day's work plainly to them.

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"And why not?" Madame Sophie asks, as she speaks of the probable hours that precede this spectacular entry into the Molard. "Either these very people or their neighbors picked these from a mountain slope hours ago," she said, touching stacks of nodding wild columbine.

"Some of the summer blossoms that we see here grow only in the mountains and were doubtless gathered late yesterday and brought down in the night to be ready for this." Her expansive gesture embraces the fragrant pink of the Alpine rose, Turk's cap lily and rich gold of the globe flower. One of the stalls is piled high with pale astrantia and that most beautiful of Swiss flowers, the blue campanula. Another, the mountain flax, white Alpine poppy and forget-me-nots.

Baskets of gentian and anemones, boxes of rock rose and rhododendron, handcarts spilling over with the royal purple of meadow sage are being sorted and arranged. Gay colored umbrellas are now raised over the flowers, for soon the sun will be high in the heavens and the shade of the ancient trees in the Molard insufficient protection.

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The scene shifts quickly and the illusion of the stage increases. Carriers, bearing their empty baskets or leading their dogs, go back to the country, as into the square come early purchasers from chalet, hotel and flower stall. Madame Sophie makes a varied selection but the American buys only Alpine asters. She carries her bouquet of gold and violet almost tenderly as the two women turn toward the pension. Let the breakfast table conversation be of unemployment, wage laws, factory conditions! Geneva now gives her other pictures—mountain ravines filled with fair blossoms—red and blue centaurias carpeting the banks of a lake—Swiss girls, bearing cityward, long-stemmed marguerites and tall clover from the fields of their own hillsides.

I. A.

North . . South . . East . . West

Still "On Our Way"

By Frank L. Perrin

MANY with fairly retentive memories recall, especially since the epochal overturning of the NRA by the United States Supreme Court, the arresting, and to some reassuring, pronouncement made two years ago by President Roosevelt. With his recovery program fairly launched, and after the country had indicated its willingness to go on in the hope inspired by the leader's enthusiasm, Mr. Roosevelt exclaimed, "We are on our way." That way, it was promised, was the way to renewed economic prosperity, to better times, to happier experiences for those who were or had been rich, and to the unemployed and destitute. And it is as well remembered that the promise was given that if the course undertaken did not prove to be the right way, if the methods adopted did not prove sound or helpful, other new ways would be found and new methods adopted.

Even those of us in the United States who were not prepared to endorse the new and untried formulas written into legislation and prescribed codes, applauded the generous and receptive attitude of the New Deal alchemist when he volunteered the assurance that if the plans adopted failed to accomplish the end desired he would, by the same inventiveness, or legerdemain, provide new and presumably better methods. I believe it will be agreed that the time has come when the President should cheerfully and obediently make good his promise to the people. I believe that he should not undertake, by indirection or subterfuge, to engraft upon the governmental structure policies or methods which have, when left to generally unopposed operation, proved inadequate and inefficient, and which have been declared by the highest authority unsound in law if not in theory.

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At the moment, as is well realized, the political or partisan issues have not been joined. It is too soon after the disrupting of the plans undertaken to formulate either the lines of offense or the lines of defense. Those close to the official fountainhead in Washington are unable to forecast now the strategy of the White House and the policy of the President's party. Lacking this preknowledge, those in opposition camps hesitate to determine their program of attack. But marking in bold relief the borders of that no man's land separating the two great political parties stands the monumental Constitution, the refuge of the distraught and the barrier against the invaders. And there it stands!

But, allowing for too liberal interpretations of the President's purpose and hopes, there has persisted the inescapable and as yet quite convincing indication that Mr. Roosevelt believes his original formula provides the necessary and unavoidable economic panacea. A man of less adroitness or of duller perception would, in the circumstances now existing, appeal directly to the country for the extension, by constitutional amendment, of the power necessary to carry out his original plan of economic and industrial regimentation.

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Why does he hesitate? Looming large before him is the reincarnated and stubborn embodiment of the troublesome issue of states' rights. In the wisdom of the founders it was definitely specified that all powers not vested in the Federal Government were reserved to the states. Gradually, it is true, more and more of these reserved rights have been usurped or ceded. It is not insisted here that the trend has been either unwise or too generous. But it has been made plain that beyond a certain point neither the federal authority nor the states themselves, by act of Congress, can go unchallenged by an authority of co-ordinated and equal responsibility.

Thus we have come, while still "on our way," but momentarily halted, to the place where an accounting must be given and a new line of march indicated. Strangely enough, the President's own party is the traditional champion and defender of states' rights policy. Were this not the fact, and were it not for the further fact that the states of the South would, presumably, stand as a unit in defense of those rights, the issues of the 1936 national campaign and the platforms of both parties could be defined and written today as well as next June.

It can be said, I believe, that the situation as it appears today, confused, chaotic and static, politically, will be clarified by the thoughts of the people as a whole, rather than by the arbitrary pronouncements of chosen or voluntary leaders within the parties. The electorate is not blindly following an assertive political leadership. History made in 1932 and again in 1934 can hardly be repeated. The people are still "on the way," with many still in advance of the broken columns marching under the banners of titular leaders.

The Wide Horizon

Tampering With the Constitution

By H. B. Elliston

I HAVE had some curious experiences in talking with friends about the anti-NRA verdict of the Supreme Court. I find myself supporting the verdict and yet not at all appalled at the prospect of revising the Constitution to the end that the federal power over big business should be specifically nonequivocal. A stand that to my friends seems equivalent to lèse-majesté! Useless to remind them that two constitutional amendments are projected. So much wasted breath to remind them that no fewer than twenty-one amendments have already been passed. The Constitution must remain in all its nebulousness!

They take just the reverse attitude from mine. They applaud an act in the NIRA which is now acknowledged to be an affront to the Constitution, but will not hear of any revision of that fundamental law which would make room for it!

I feel that I am running up against a blind spot. Every country, I suppose, has a "blind spot" which the natives don't bother to rationalize. In Britain it is either royalty or the British Commonwealth. A Frenchman, I recall, once told me confidentially that the British Empire was bound to break up, because "we Frenchmen cannot explain it." Could the French, however, rationally explain their own Revolution?

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Always my favorite occupation after such arguments is to turn to the founding fathers. They were all linked by one common virtue, common sense. George Washington led in this virtue as he leads in the estimation of his countrymen. We find him writing to Patrick Henry after the Constitution had been finally drafted: "I wish the Constitution which is offered had been more perfect; but I sincerely believe it is the best that could be obtained at the present time, and as a constitutional door is opened for amendments hereafter, the adoption of it, under the present circumstance of the Union, is, in my opinion desirable." A constitutional door! There was the great comfort for a future the requirements of which none could foresee.

Neither the Constitution nor its interpreter, the Supreme Court, could have lasted if the one had remained what Aristotle calls a "rigid rod" and the other merely a schoolmaster administering it. John Marshall soon saw this. As great in his way as any of the founding fathers, the first Chief Justice made the fundamental law a flexible instrument, as dynamic as the changing times. "We must not forget," he wrote, "that it is a *Constitution* we are expounding—a constitution intended to endure for ages to come, and, consequently, to be adapted to the various crises of human affairs."

But the time came when the Supreme Court felt that the Constitution could not swallow the change represented by the NRA. The act giving birth to this organization really spelled the complete subordination of state power over business. If the judiciary had acquiesced, they would have had no legal reputation left. They would have been dubbed trimmers. Two years ago they might have risked the appellation in deference to an emergency. Or if in the meantime the NRA had been shown to be subserving the public welfare, their verdict might have been different. But these are both "ifs." The fact is that at the time of the decision the United States was neither in an emergency nor was the great consuming public convinced that the NRA was conducive to their interests. So the justices had no need to strain their legal reputations as well as the Constitution!

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But this does not necessarily mean that the justices are as strict constructionists as some of my friends. The record of some of them is by no means against the extension of national power. It all depends upon what that extension is. That is all. Indeed, I make bold to hazard that one or two of them may have wanted to provoke a constitutional crisis for the purpose of inviting the people to give them better tools to work with. There is danger that under either political influence or the fear of what may be in Mr. Roosevelt's head we may go one better than the Supreme Court and argue in favor of pure constitutionalism. That would be regressive. It would be worse than that—it would be shadow-boxing; for the Constitution is already saved, and nobody knows what Mr. Roosevelt's ideas are.

Those who, as the first step in "saving the Constitution," began their deliberations at Springfield by visiting the great Lincoln's shrine might do worse than take a peep at his works, particularly his sage remark, uttered while rejecting the effort to make him stand in 1860 at the head of a Constitution party: "The Constitution, as we understand it, has been the shibboleth of every party or malcontent." Nobody would accuse Lincoln of lack of respect for the fundamental law. He merely dismissed the use of the Constitution as a smoke screen for real issues. Lincoln believed in issues because he believed in progress.